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No. 27,191 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

KING'S BIRTHDAY IN HONG KONG

PARADE AND MARCH

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE CENOTAPH

TROOPS TO VISIT CHINATOWN

King's Birthday Parade in Hong Kong on Monday, June 3—which is a Bank holiday—will carry a special significance for this outpost of Empire, as it will with any other part of the Empire, in that it will be the first since the recovery of H.M. King George V from his recent illness. Spectacular but none the less fitting, the parade in Statue-square by the Cenotaph and the following grand route march through the city to "Chinatown," as was the case last year when Commanding Officers were mounted on chargers, are certain to be seen by a large number.

Ten o'clock is the time fixed for the ceremonial to begin, with the arrival of H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) at the Cenotaph.

Three Guards of Honour

Three will be three Guards of Honour, each comprising two officers (one of whom will bear the King's Colour of his unit) and 50 men. These will be furnished by the 1st Battalion the Somerset Light Infantry, the 2nd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 3rd Battalion the 15th Punjab Regiment.

A massed band from the three battalions named and from the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps will be on duty to play the Anthem.

After the usual inspection the Royal Salute will be fired by the 1st Mountain Battery, Hong Kong Singapore Brigade, Royal Artillery drawn up on Murray parade ground. At intervals during the salute, the Somerset will fire three fusée-jeu. And, finally, the troops will give three cheers for His Majesty the King.

Detachments from the British Legion, the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and St. John Ambulance Brigade will also be in attendance.

Units Taking Part

Then commences the march past, to be headed by a detachment from the Royal Navy. Units of the China Command stationed in Hong Kong will follow, these being:—

- 12th, 20th and 31st Heavy Batteries, Royal Artillery.
- 2nd, 4th and 5th Heavy Batteries, H.K.S.B., R.A.
- Royal Engineers (including the Chinese detachment in the 40th Fortress Co.).
- Royal Corps of Signals.
- 2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.
- Royal Army Service Corps.
- 3rd/15th Punjab Regt.
- Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps.
- Hong Kong Mule Corps.
- 1st Mountain Battery, H.K.S.B., R.A.
- Four companies of the 1st Bn. Somerset Light Infantry, each 120 strong, will parade on the Praya and the Band of this Battalion will play the march past for the units which have not a band.

The route to be followed will be:—From the Praya (at the Cenotaph) to Hillier-street, turning into Bonham-strand and Queen's-road Central.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.) will, needless to say, be on parade, as will Commodore R. A. S. Hill, R.N.

Motor Arrangements

It is announced by the Police Department, for the information of those attending the ceremony that motor cars will have to stop at the junction of Des Voeux and Jackson-roads, where passengers must alight and proceed on foot to the Cenotaph. Cars will then be sent to Chater-road, to the west of the statue to park there.

SOLDIER UNDER ARREST

Lieut. Marshall, Royal Army Service Corps, reported to the Police yesterday that some time between April 1 and May 28 867 lbs. of Ceylon tea worth \$450 was stolen from the storehouse at the R.A.S.C. Supply Depot, Queen's-road East.

The storekeeper, Private Bowles, who is at present in the Military Hospital, has been placed under open arrest pending investigation.

London County Council have decided to widen the Kingston road at Putney, S.W., at a cost of \$48,000.

NEARING WUCHOW

CANTON'S ADVANCE AGAINST KWANGSI

NO MORE REINFORCEMENTS

According to information reaching the Colony this morning, Tak-hing has not yet been occupied by the Cantonese Army advancing up the West River against Kwangsi but the retreating Kwangsi forces are believed to have evacuated Tak-hing in their fall-back on Wuchow.

Tak-hing, be it noted, is one of the ports of call for steam-boats going up from Hong Kong to Wuchow, the port of Kwangsi and the present base of operations of the Kwangsi forces. It is 42 miles from Wuchow and, since the Cantonese have not yet taken Tak-hing, they can hardly have reached Wuchow yet.

Traffic Resumed

Canton, To-day. For the first time since May 6, the services of all three railways running out of Canton resumed (all services on May 28. The Canton-Hankow (Kwangtung section) the Canton-Samshui and the Canton-Kowloon (Chinese section) Railways are now keeping up their regular schedule of both local and express trains daily.

Water traffic on the North and the East Rivers has also been restored to normal, except on the West River, where it is safe only as far as within the Cantonese Army's control.

Of course, bandits and pirates have taken advantage of inter-river warfare.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

[Note: Pirate and bandit outrages in the West River delta were reported in yesterday's "China Mail."] Ready to Leave

Shanghai, Yesterday. A Shameson message states that

HARBOUR PIPE LINE

Approved By The Secretary Of State

The Colonial Secretary informs the "China Mail" that the approval of the Secretary of State has been received for the adoption of Mr. Henderson's scheme for laying the cross harbour pipe line and the work will be pushed on as quickly as possible.

It is reported that the Kwangsi

leaders at Wuchow are preparing to evacuate that port and that the Kwangsi forces are retreating.—Reuter.

Non-Chinese Not Wanted

Canton, Yesterday. A committee of non-partisan Cantonese has passed a motion to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking petitioning that high body not to despatch any more non-Cantonese troops to Kwangtung. It is the opinion of this committee that the danger of a Kwangsi invasion is past and that no more reinforcements to uphold the pro-Nanking administration in Canton is necessary.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

Editors in Hiding

CANTON WAR NEWS OFFENDS MILITARY CENSORS

LOWERING ARMY'S DIGNITY

Canton, Yesterday. Editors of certain newspapers in Canton have been warned because of their having prepared articles which, if published, would (in the eyes of the military censors) libel the Cantonese Army and lower its dignity. Some of these editors have accepted reports suggesting that the Canton Army should be given a little blame as well as the abundant praise accorded. In the opinion of some local writers, the Cantonese have fought only a defensive battle whilst it should have long ago checked the advance of the Kwangsi invaders. The Cantonese Army, it was suggested, had taken no action until the Kwangsi forces reached the heart of Kwangtung province.

Strict Censorship

Some "war" correspondents have held the view that, even up to the present stage, the Cantonese Army has only succeeded in retaking some of the cities recently lost to the Kwangsi Army and that the Canton Army should not be praised until Kwangtung is free of the Kwangsi forces. Many cities have been

DOUBT ABOUT WAR IN THE NORTH

SUSPICION OF FENG BUT FINANCE MARKET POINTS TO CONFIDENCE

WHAT IS SHOWN BY FIGURES

Whereas it is reported in some sources (as by the Nan Chung Kuo News Service, quoted below) that hostilities between Marshal Chiang Kai-shek (head of the National Government) and General Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General"), are inevitable now, it is more than interesting to note that the trend of the financial market—as indicated in exchange and shares—points to at least quiet confidence prevailing in Shanghai as to the outcome. When war is inevitable in North or Central China, there is usually a slump in Shanghai. From quotations and advice reaching Hong Kong overnight and this morning, it appears that Shanghai does not think war will be likely.

"Breaking Point"

Wuchow, Yesterday. Reports have reached here that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and General Feng Yu-hsiang have definitely come to the breaking point.

Feng Yu-hsiang's supporters in Wuchow (i.e., of the Kwangsi faction) discount all rumours that he will go abroad on account of his subordinates having turned against him. Such supporters also do not believe in the wholesale desertion of his subordinates in order to join Chiang Kai-shek's ranks, as claimed by the pro-Nanking faction to be the case.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

Accusation of Lying

Shanghai, Yesterday. General Feng Yu-hsiang's supporters in Shanghai are making a general charge against the Nanking (Nationalist) publicity service, denying that his lieutenant, General Han Fuchu and others have turned against him. The reported intention of Feng Yu-hsiang to leave China is also said to be a fabrication of the Nanking publicity service.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

Raid on Consulate

In the interval it is thought that the raid on the Russian Consulate at Harbin concerns the "Christian General". (See under "Reds in Consulate Basement" in this issue.

Shanghai, To-day.

Information circulated by the Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking includes a statement that General Feng Yu-hsiang will retire from military and political service in China and will go to Moscow.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

Doubts in Hupeh

Hankow, Yesterday. The local headquarters of the former Hupeh leaders, Chen Ju-hai and Li Shih-chao, were raided by (pro-Nanking) garrison troops. The cause of the raid is not definitely ascertained, but it is believed that treacherous moves are afoot in west Hupeh, where these General's troops are stationed.

The attitude of all the former Hupeh commanders, who occupy Kingchow, Shashi and other cities to the west, is considered most doubtful, and though Hu Kuo-kwang is at present at Shashi endeavouring a re-organisation, it is believed that in the event of hostilities no reliance whatever could be placed on these elements.—Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN

FORMER MINISTER PROCLAIMS HIMSELF AMIR

REBEL LEADER'S MISSION

Peshawar, Yesterday. Nadir Khan, who was at one time Amanullah's War Minister, is reported to have proclaimed himself Amir of Afghanistan.

Bachal Saqqo (the "Rebel ruler") has sent a mission to him to negotiate a settlement.—Reuter.

evacuated by the retreating Kwangsi

troops and not recaptured as reported, they say.

Since the strict censorship of the Press, very little of the truth connected with the Liang Kwang strife is known in Canton.

A number of Editors in Canton are said to be in hiding for the time being and the next few days may see the punishment of one or more journals in connection with "war" news or news of the movement of the army or its officers.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

TIES OF MARRIAGE & POLITICS

MRS. SUN YAT-SEN CHIANG'S ALLEGED DISLIKE OF HER TRAVELS

POSSIBLE HEAD OF CHINA?

Canton, Yesterday. Supporters of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek deny the report heard in private circles that their chief at Nanking has given secret order to his supporters to watch closely Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late founder of the Kuomintang, whose state funeral is being held in the national capital. It is alleged that Chiang Kai-shek will do his best to prevent Mrs. Sun



Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, who was dressed in black for her husband's state funeral.

Yat-sen from going abroad again, fearing that his opponents will hail her as a worthy successor to her late husband, and as one who will be friendly to the common people, especially the workers.

It is understood that Mrs. Sun Yat-sen is strongly in favour of a republican form of government with a constitution and a repre-

1929 rainfall 10.18 inches

Average 22.34 inches

Deficit 12.16 inches

Don't waste water!

sentative national assembly by

which the country will be governed.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, it is said, has never approved of the seemingly dictatorial form of government in China as now maintained by the Nationalist Party. Her recent absence abroad was a silent protest against the alleged misrepresentation of the political principles of her husband.

To some who know the methods of Chiang Kai-shek, it is possible that Mrs. Sun Yat-sen may have strong representations made to her although it is beyond comprehension that she should be detained or placed under surveillance.

Until she returned to China last week to attend her husband's state funeral, Mrs. Sun lived in Moscow and Berlin.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

[Note: Mrs. Sun Yat-sen (nee Hing-ling Soong) is not the mother of Mr. Sun Fo, who is the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's first wife. One sister of the erstwhile Hing-ling Soong married Dr. H. H. Kung, now a Minister in the National Government, and another, Mei-ling Soong, is the present Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek.]

BELGIAN POLITICS

ELECTION OF FIRST WOMAN DEPUTY

DEFEATS A COMMUNIST

Brussels, Yesterday. The first Belgian woman Deputy ever to be elected is the Socialist, Mlle. Lucie du Jardin, who has won a seat at Liege from the Communists.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/11 1/16.

AMAZING BOWLING AT CRICKET

S. AFRICANS DRAW DERBYSHIRE GO TO THE HEAD OF THE TABLE

EIGHT MORE CENTURIES

London, Yesterday. Amazing bowling feats were features of the cricket matches concluded to-day. Foremost in this respect was the performance of Foster (Warwickshire), who captured six Glamorgan wickets for only 11 runs! Eight centuries were scored, but, taken on the whole, bowlers predominated over the batsmen. Root, who played in the last series of Test matches against Australia at Home, found some of his old form when he captured eight Leicestershire wickets.

The Results

The following are the results at a glance:

- Yorkshire drew with the South Africans.
- Leicestershire defeated Worcestershire on first innings.
- Derbyshire beat Sussex by 135 runs.
- Middlesex beat Nottingham by nine wickets.
- Gloucestershire beat Hampshire by an innings and 129 runs.
- Warwickshire defeated Glamorgan-shire by 97 runs.

Batting and Bowling Feats

Eight more centuries were scored by the following:

- Siddle (S. Africa) 168
- Mitchell (Yorkshire) 126
- Bates (Glamorgan) 124
- Storer (Derby) 119
- and 100
- Sutcliffe (Yorkshire) 113
- Armstrong (Leicestershire) 106
- Mitchell (S. Africa) 101

The best bowling feats were as follows:—

- Goddard (Gloucester) 5 wickets for 35, and 5 wickets for 76.
- Worthington (Derby) 8 wickets for 23.
- Root (Worcester) 8 wickets for 118.
- Foster (Warwick) 6 wickets for 11.
- Bates (Glamorgan) 6 wickets for 34.
- Robbins (Middlesex) 6 wickets for 63.

Yorkshire v. S. Africa

Playing at Sheffield, Yorkshire drew with the South Africans in a high scoring match. The visitors took the crease first and hit the Yorkshire men severely, scoring a fine total of 441 runs for only five wickets when they declared.

I. J. Siddle (Natal) and B. Mitchell (Transvaal) in a grand partnership, scored 168 and 101, respectively.

Yorkshire replied with 338, to which Sutcliffe contributed 113 runs and Mitchell 126.

In their second venture at the wicket South Africa obtained 277 runs for eight wickets, when stump were drawn.

Leicester v. Worcester

On their own ground, Leicestershire rather easily accounted for Worcestershire, whom they defeated by an innings.

The visitors occupied the wicket first and scored a creditable total of 324 runs, Armstrong being responsible for 106 runs. Root (Worcester), took no fewer than 8 wickets for 118 runs.

Worcestershire, in their first innings replied with 260 runs. On going in again, Leicestershire scored 197 runs for seven wickets when they declared.

Worcester had scored only 86 runs for four wickets when stumps were drawn.

Derbyshire v. Sussex

Visiting Derby, Sussex, fresh from their victory over Lancashire, were unfortunate to taste defeat at the hands of Derbyshire.

The home eleven, winning the toss, batted first and scored 306 runs, to which Storer contributed a fine 119.

Sussex found the Derby bowling hard to play and could muster only 225 runs. Worthington was in fine fettle and took eight wickets for a meagre 29 runs.

In their second venture Derbyshire hit up 215 runs, Storer again scoring a century. His contribution was exactly 100.

Sussex fared even worse on occupying the wicket a second time, being able to get only 163 runs, thus being beaten by 135 runs.

(Continued on Page 9.)

RAID ON VILLAGE

ALLEGED KIDNAPPER IN COURT WANTED IN CANTON

At the Central Magistrate's court this morning, Mr. E. W. Hamilton heard evidence in a case in which the Kwangtung authorities are seeking the extradition of a Chinese named Ip Chuen-sam, who is wanted for alleged robbery and kidnapping in Chinese territory in 1926.

Mr. L. R. Andrews, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the prosecution, whilst Mr. Hin-shing Lo (instructed by Mr. J. T. Prior) appeared for the alleged fugitive.

Lo Kam-shu, whom Mr. Andrews described as one of the kidnapped persons, gave evidence. He said that he was a farmer in Shekmatok village, Tzekam district, Chinese territory.

Asked why he was in Hong Kong, the witness said: "Ip Tim kidnapped me some time ago, and I was eventually released on payment of ransom money."

Three Years Ago

Witness added that the man in the dock was Ip Tim. The kidnapping occurred on May 4, 1926. At about 10 a.m., on that day, between 70 and 80 men, led by the fugitive, raided Shekmatok and plundered his home besides many others. The fugitive gave instructions to the gang to do the plundering.

Over ten men, led by the fugitive, came into his house, and the latter directed the man to ransack the place. They stole money worth \$300 in notes and silver, clothing worth \$150, some pewter worth \$50, jewellery worth \$150, and two large bullocks worth \$200.

CLOUDY

This morning's weather report states:—Weak anti-cyclonic areas are situated over N. China and to the east of the Bonins.

Pressure is relatively low in a trough extending from Indo-China to the Pacific.

A depression is situated in the vicinity of Tokyo.

Forecast:—East winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.

After the looting, the witness was

seized by the robbers and taken away as captive. He was taken to the fugitive's house in Laitashek village. Eight other of the witness's clan people, including three women, were also kidnapped. Eventually the witness was released on payment of \$800.

He arrived in Hong Kong on April 16 or 17 last, and on the 19th attended an identification parade in Victoria Jail where he pointed out the fugitive without hesitation.

A Photograph

In cross-examination by Mr. Lo, witness said that he had seen a photo of the fugitive before he attended the identification parade. The photo was the size of two fingers put together. It was a half body photo, and the fugitive was wearing a dark coloured jacket. The photo was exhibited in the market place and thousands of people, besides himself saw it. Case is proceeding.

FINANCIAL PLAN

A NEW METHOD OF SETTLEMENT AT GENEVA

INDIAN SUGGESTION

Geneva, Yesterday.

At a meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Office, held with a view to obviating discussion at the Budget Office by the Assembly Committee of the League, Sir A. C. Chatterjee (India) submitted a plan by which a financial settlement for five years will be concluded with the Assembly.

It was explained that the basis of the plan would be the fixing of a standard figure of expenditure.

Progressive increase would be allowed for succeeding years, while the savings in expenditure of the Labour Office in any year would not revert to the League, but be carried forward to the following year.

The matter was referred to the Financial Committee.—Reuter.

"REDS" IN CONSULATE BASEMENT

HARBIN SENSATION ON SIMILAR LINES TO RAID ON LONDON ARCS

DIRECTED AGAINST FENG?

That the raid by the local Chinese authorities on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin was at least partially successful is revealed in the latest cable to hand, also the fact that action is believed to have been inspired by the National Government in Nanking, with a view to gathering evidence against the "Christian General's" alleged pro-Red tendencies.

Harbin is a city in Manchuria. Manchuria is also known as the Three Eastern Provinces of China, which are under the supervision of General Chang Hsueh-liang who submitted to the National Government some time ago and who has pledged his assistance to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in the event of war against the "Christian General," although his (Chang Hsueh-liang's) sphere is rather far from the probable war zone.

Not The First Time

This is not the first time that the Chinese have taken action against the Soviets operating in China under the cloak of diplomatic or consular duties. There was that notorious instance in Peking—prior to the advent of the Nationalists—which resulted in the Soviet Ambassador being recalled; the raid on the Russian Consulate in Canton after the Red reign of terror in Canton in December, 1927; and the expulsion of the Soviet generally by mandate of the National Government.

Events in Harbin on the afternoon of May 27 were in some ways similar to those in London in the famous "Arco" raid in London on May 12, 1927.

Firemen Break In

It appears, says Reuter, that a hundred Chinese Police and a number of firemen carried out the orders of the local Government while a secret meeting of members of the Third Internationale was being held in the basement of the Consulate.

The doors were securely fastened and the firemen had to break in; as the result of which a number of documents were being burned at the time the Police entered.

There was confusion while the Police were arresting all present and the firemen were putting out the flames.

Three Women Rounded Up Eventually 45 persons were arrested. These were taken away together with a truckload of documents.

Those arrested include the Russian Consul-General at Harbin, the Russian Consul at Mukden (the capital of Manchuria) and three women.

Subsequently the Police issued a statement to the effect that the raid was carried out on suspicion that a secret meeting of the Third Internationale was being held. The statement also declares that arms and opium were discovered in the Consulate.

"Inspired by Nanking"

It is believed in Harbin that the raid was inspired, Reuter adds, by the National Government in Nanking, in an endeavour to discover something to throw light on the connections between General Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General") and the Soviet.

The Soviet Consulate at Pogradina, which is between Harbin and Vladivostok, is reported to have been similarly raided.

The Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok, which is in Russian territory, cuts through Manchuria. From Harbin, which is on that part of the Siberian Railway in Chinese territory, the Chinese-Eastern Railway (under joint Russian and Chinese ownership) runs southward into the more important part of Manchuria, the South, and leads on to connection with Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, whence another line runs westward to Peking.

"Proof Found"

Shanghai, To-day. Information circulated by the Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking includes that relating to the search of the Russian Consulate at Harbin, where "proof of General Feng Yu-hsiang's alleged alliance with the Soviet" has been obtained.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

At a furniture sale at Christie's

rooms, St. James's, S.W., when \$9,000 was realised, the chief lot was a pair of Chippendale side-tables, which were sold for \$819.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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NOTICES.**PUBLIC NOTICE.****PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE is desirous of obtaining the views of as many interested persons and associations as possible, and those who have any suggestions or representations to make regarding the present and future provision of playing fields in the Colony are invited to forward them early to Mr. T. Megarry, Secretary to the Committee, at the Colonial Secretariat.

Anyone wishing to support his written representations by oral evidence before the Committee is requested to inform the Secretary accordingly.

Hong Kong, 22nd May, 1929.

**NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to consider offers to purchase the following properties:—
Section C of Marine Lot 243 (Nos. 5 and 6, Praya, Kennedy Town, Godowns).

Kowloon Marine Lot 55 (shipyard).

Sections A & B and the Remaining Portion of Shaukiwan Inland Lot 490 (Ten Chinese shops and dwellings).

Sub-section 1 of Section A of Shaukiwan Inland Lot 482 (Nos. 219-227, odd Nos., Main Street, Shaukiwan West).

Particulars may be obtained on application at the Treasury, or to the Crown Solicitor at the Courts of Justice.

C. McI. MESSER,
Colonial Treasurer.

Hong Kong, 21st May, 1929.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1929, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 27, Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
and
One Frigidaire.

On View from Wednesday, the 29th May, 1929.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1929, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 16, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.
(Particulars from Catalogue).

On View from Wednesday, the 29th May, 1929.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 25th May, 1929.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY, May 31, 1929, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of
CURIOS.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

On View from Thursday, May 30, 1929.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
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NOTICES.**NOTICE.**

AS FROM 22nd May, 1929, Mr. E. D. SHANK has been appointed Managing Director of the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Ltd.
By Order of the Board.
Hong Kong, 25th May, 1929.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.**SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.**

MEMBERS are requested to send in their applications for the above before FRIDAY, 31st May, as it is proposed to close the list of subscribers on that date.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, June 7, 1929, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended April 30, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, June 1, to FRIDAY, June 7, 1929, both days inclusive. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hong Kong, May 28, 1929.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM
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LIMITED.**

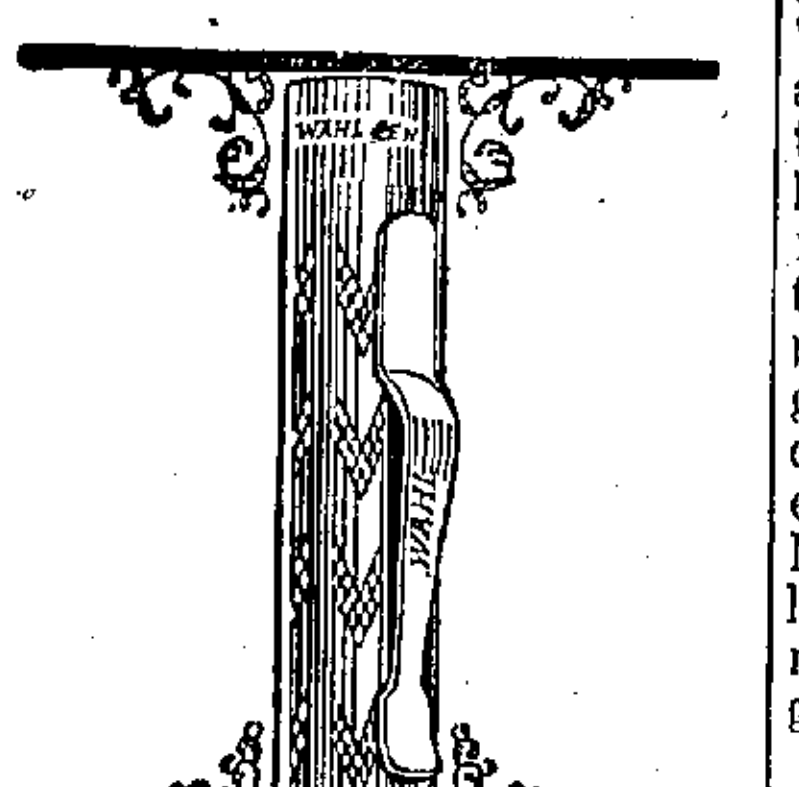
THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th June to 3rd July, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929.

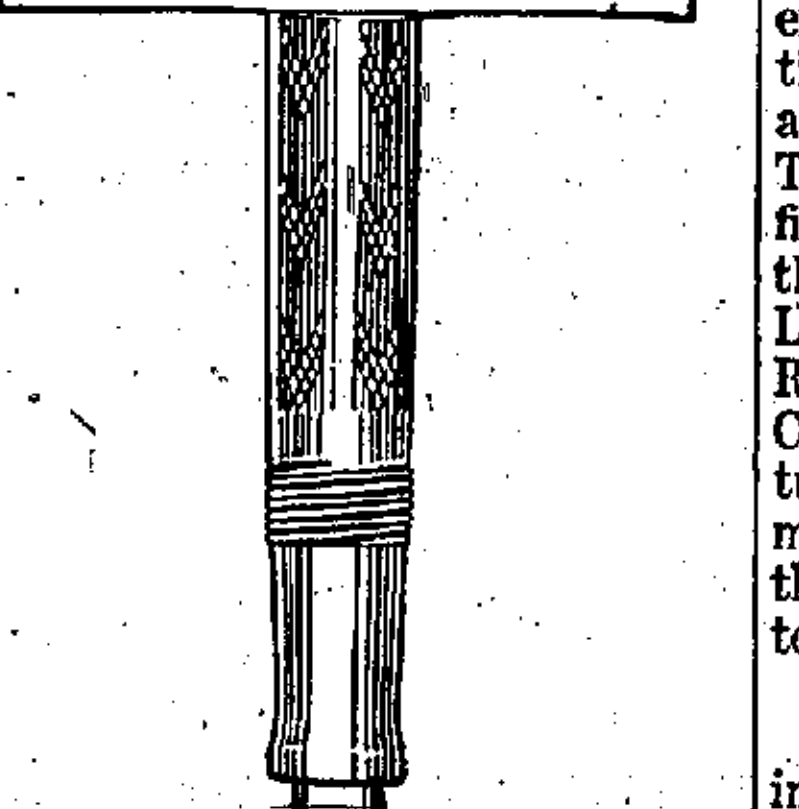
HERIOTONIAN.

HERIOTONIAN — To enable JUNE DAY to be celebrated in the traditional way it has been decided to hold a dinner at the Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden on Monday, June 3, at 8 p.m. All HERIOTONIANS are requested to communicate with A. N. Braude, c/o H.K. Telephone Co., C. 606, or K. 388.



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NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL**SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING****Distinguished Foreign Visitors Present**

Shanghai, May 24.
The Rev. T. C. Bau, chairman of the National Christian Council of China, called the Council to order in its seventh annual meeting at Hangchow Christian Council, Hangchow, on May 18. In all about 110 delegates were present at the first meeting; about 130 being the full attendance. Most of the delegates left Shanghai on the express on Saturday, May 18, travelling together in picnic fashion in a third class car. From the station at Hangchow they were taken by bus around the new lake road to the College.

A number of distinguished visitors are present, among whom are Dr. Kozaki, a member of the Congregational Church and the National Christian Council of Japan, and the Rev. William Axling, Secretary of that Council. Both have come as fraternal delegates from the Japan National Christian Council to the National Christian Council of China. Dr. and Mrs. John R. Mott are also present, Dr. Mott being the chairman and representative of the International Missionary Council. Dr. Gamewell, some time Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, is also present.

Proportion of Delegations
The majority of the delegates to the Council's meeting are Chinese. In this meeting 72 per cent. of the total communicant membership of the Protestant churches in China are directly represented. Missions are in general indirectly represented in the Council as a result of action by the church bodies in which they are connected. The largest group of delegates comes from the Church of Christ in China, which has a membership of 120,000, and is composed of Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Reformed church groups, and the British Baptists. A Baptist group working in Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, together with the Lutheran Church of China, composed of the members of ten different churches established by as many Lutheran missionary societies, have also sent delegates to the Council. The directly representative character of the Council is due, in the first place, to a decrease in the number of denominational groups and an increase in the amount of responsibility borne directly by Chinese churches and Christians.

At the first meeting matters of business were taken up and disposed of. After the meeting the pastors of Hangchow welcomed the Council, closing their welcome with generous refreshments.

Address by Dr. Mott

On Sunday at 7 a.m., Holy Communion was administered by Bishop Lindel Tsen. In the morning service at 10 o'clock, Dr. John R. Mott spoke on various urgent needs and challenges now facing Christianity in China. These needs are a clear and authentic message, the augmentation of Christian leadership, the liberation of a vastly greater lay force, the setting up of a triumphal Christian unity, the preparation of an adequate apologetic, and the interpretation and demonstration of the missionary enterprise as one of sharing. Dr. Mott felt that lack of Chinese leadership in the Christian movement confronts it with one of its greatest dangers.

Five Conferences

The meeting of the Council was preceded by five conferences, all bearing on its work. Four of these were general and were held at Canton, Shanghai, Wuchang and Peking. In addition, a one-day conference on Christian literature convened at Shanghai, and a short conference took place at Mukden. At several of these conferences Dr. John Mott was present. Out of these conferences arose in the main the questions to be discussed in this annual meeting of the Council. The Council is thus divided into five Commissions to deal with the following topics: Evangelism, Leadership, Religious Education, Relations of Younger and Older Churches, and Christian Literature. At its meeting on Monday morning, the Council appointed these Commissions and attended to some routine business.

The Constitution
Another topic of considerable importance to be considered by

the Council is that of revision of the constitution, on which a special committee has been working for two years. In the acceptance of this new constitution, the Council will approve formally of the directly representative basis on which it now is based.

After the delegation of these topics, the various Commissions met, and the rest of Monday was utilised by them for discussion thereof.

The site and surroundings of the Council are most beautiful. To those who live in Shanghai, the call of the "whip-poor-will" is a welcome substitute for the screech of the motor bus and the placid appearance of the river flowing by the front of the college compound is a welcome relief from twisted streets and the roar of traffic. However, delegates from Shanghai may feel quite at home, inasmuch as this morning (Tuesday) early, bandits shot and killed a man on the edge of the college campus: the bandits fortunately being caught with the pistols on them.

The fact that this Council is directly representative of Chinese Churches should make it a means of discovering the mind of the Chinese churches in a fuller way than has been possible at any previous meeting of the Council.

Relation of Churches

At the meeting of the full Council last evening, the report of the Commission on the Relation of Older and Younger Churches was presented. This was a subject needing careful consideration and wise decision, especially at this crucial time in the history of Christian work, when the position ranges throughout China from entire missionary control, through joint administration by missionary and Chinese churches, to the complete autonomy, authority and direction of Chinese church assemblies, mission staff being but advisory. The latter is obviously the ultimate hope and aim of missionary work—that they (the Chinese) should increase in responsibility and authority, and that we (the missionaries) should decrease. But in this transition stage the situation has many delicate features, and this will continue pending the increase of ability of the Chinese churches to support their own institutions and to release, for purely evangelistic and missionary work, aid now coming from the West.

In these difficult waters the Commission steered its course well, and its sane and wise counsels were, with little revision, accepted by the Council.

Christianising China

At the early devotional service this morning the Rev. P. F. Price, D.D., of Nanking, spoke impressively on the need for all to be "vessels meet for the Master's use" in the great work of Christianising China. In this session a newly drawn Chinese draft of the revised constitution of the National Christian Council was presented and read, but was held over for later discussion in detail.

The Council then received the report of the Commission on Christian workers. This was introduced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lindel Tsen, of the Anglican Church. The report emphasised the great need for enlightened, cultured and inspired Christian leaders to meet the call of China in her new life and stressed the necessity of awakening young students in our schools and colleges to the opportunity of service and sacrifice for the work of uplifting China by means of the Christian Evangel. The session closed without having completed the consideration of this report, which will be resumed later.

An Amusing Incident

At the afternoon session the Council went into committee upon the revised constitution, and this was considered paragraph by paragraph. There was animated discussion upon many points, and the wonderful powers of the very expert interpreters were taxed to the utmost. An amusing incident occurred in the course of the debate. A Chinese speaker having addressed the Council in Chinese, Dr. C. P. Wang, who was interpreting, rose and got well started interpreting into Chinese and was continuing until interrupted by the joyous laughter of the whole assembly. This decidedly ventilated the heated atmosphere.

It had been proposed that entry into Council membership of churches not already represented should be only by the vote of the annual meeting. As the general meetings of the Council are, under the new constitution, to be biennial, this would have meant the lapse of two years before the election of other church bodies could take place, and a further

(Continued on next Column.)

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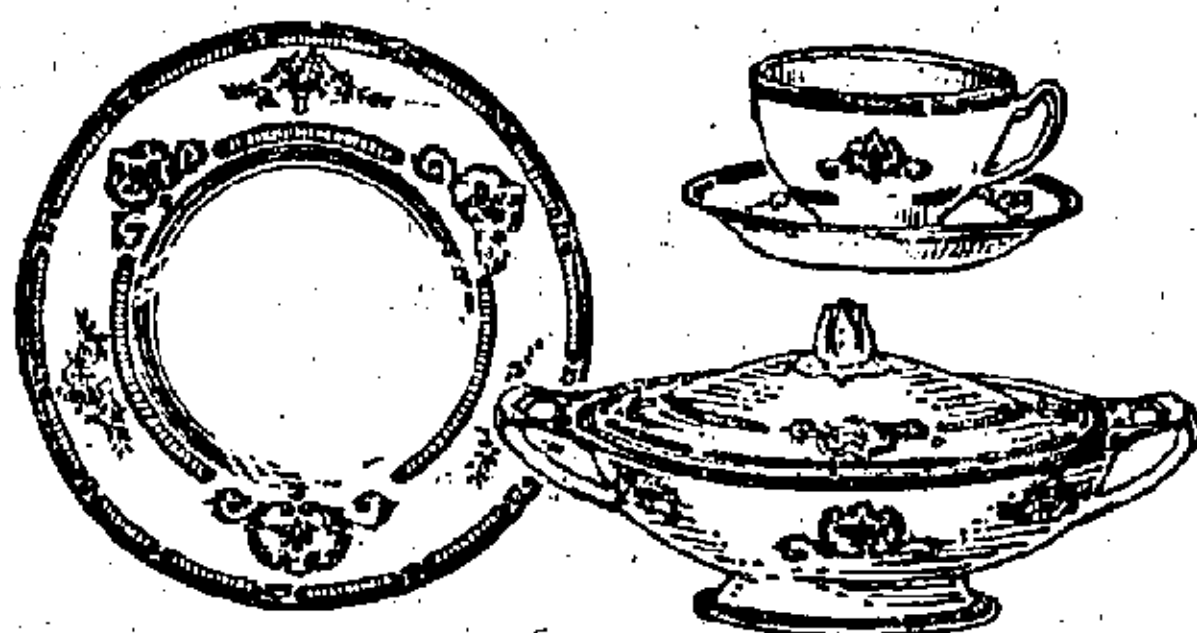
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two years before they could share in the Council's deliberations. Seeing this difficulty the Council authorised the Administrative Committee to receive new entrants between now and the next biennial meeting, subject to confirmation by the vote of that assembly.

Co-opted Members of Council
There was a long and heated discussion upon the desirability of admitting co-opted members of the Council to the extent of 15 per cent. of its total membership; and it appeared for a time as if there was a strong feeling against any co-option. On this subject Dr. T. C. Chao and Miss Tseng spoke very effectively. Evidently the speeches in favour of co-option swept away opposition and the principle, which is embodied in the proposed constitution, was adopted by an overwhelmingly favourable vote.

The Council will proceed later to the further consideration of the revised constitution. The last business of the afternoon session was to pass an important resolution submitted by the Business Committee that in the next session of the National Christian Council; and in all its committee meetings, all minutes, reports and documents shall use Chinese as their official language, English being used for purposes of interpretation. Also that all bodies electing delegates to the Council be requested as a general rule to select those who can use and understand Chinese.—Contributed.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.	Wednesday, 12th June.
TENYO MARU	Wednesday, 12th June.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.	Monday, 17th June.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	Monday, 17th June.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Monday, 17th June.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.	Saturday, 1st June.
KATORI MARU (Calls Lisbon)	Saturday, 15th June.
ATSUTA MARU	Saturday, 15th June.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	Wednesday, 26th June.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 26th June.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 26th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.	Tuesday, 11th June.
SADO MARU	Tuesday, 11th June.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.	Thursday, 30th May.
GINYO MARU	Thursday, 30th May.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	Friday, 7th June.
WAKASA MARU	Friday, 7th June.
NEW YORK via PANAMA.	Friday, 31st May.
ASUKA MARU	Friday, 31st May.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.	Monday, 10th June.
DAKAR MARU	Monday, 10th June.
CAICUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Friday, 31st May.
AKITA MARU	Friday, 31st May.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.	Thursday, 6th June.
FRANKFURT MARU (Mojit direct)	Thursday, 6th June.
SUWA MARU	Monday, 10th June.
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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ANDES MARU	Sunday, 9th June.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.	Thursday, 27th June.
MANILA MARU	Thursday, 27th June.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.	Monday, 3rd June.
SHIMNOH MARU (Calls at Kara-chi)	Monday, 3rd June.
SUMATRA MARU	Wednesday, 13th June.
DUNN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAKES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOHABASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.	Friday, 31st May.
CHICAGO MARU	Friday, 31st May.
CAICUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Sunday, 2nd June.
INDUS MARU	Sunday, 2nd June.
CELEBES MARU	Tuesday, 18th June.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.	Monday, 10th June.
ALABAMA MARU	Tuesday, 18th June.
ARABIA MARU	Tuesday, 18th June.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.	Thursday, 6th June.
MADRAS MARU	Thursday, 6th June.
HAIPHONG—Via Hoihow & Pakhoi.	Thursday, 6th June 10 a.m.
MENADO MARU	Thursday, 6th June 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.	Sunday, 9th June.
JAPAN PORTS.	Sunday, 9th June.
ATLAS MARU	Saturday, 8th June.
SOURABAYA MARU	Saturday, 8th June.
CELEBES—Via SWATOW & AMOY.	Sunday, 2nd June 3 p.m.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.	Thursday, 20th June Noon.
DELHI MARU	Thursday, 20th June Noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG	Sunday, 9th June.
SOURABAYA MARU	Sunday, 9th June.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

INTERESTING CASE

HARBOUR MASTERS AS SHIP'S "NURSES"

ADMIRALTY COURT ACTION

To what extent harbour masters are invested with the responsibilities of nurses to the ships on their berths that take the ground, when the tide goes out was discussed by Mr. Justice Hill, in the Admiralty Court, in the case of the "Baltic," a schooner, which suffered at Sutton's Wharf, Sutton's Pool, Plymouth.

The Sutton Harbour Improvement Co. was sued for damages for putting the "Baltic" on an improper berth. She was both strained and damaged, it was said. The authority denied that the berth was unsuitable or that they or their servants were negligent, and said that if there was fault, it was in the ship or in her captain, says the "Journal of Commerce."

For the owners of the schooner "Baltic" appeared Mr. George Langdon, K.C., and Mr. Geoffrey Hutchinson, instructed by Mr. F. Carlisle Davis, of Plymouth; and for the authority Mr. Norman Robb, K.C., and Mr. H. C. S. Dumas, instructed by Messrs. Wolferstan, Snell and Turner, Plymouth.

Mr. Justice Hill said there were two sets of damage-hogging of the keel, a head of damage which stood by itself, and various damage due to falling over when the tide left her. His Lordship went on—I find in the reports damages to false keel, lower braces, stanchions, damage to waist and deck, and part of damage is mentioned; it is said other parts of the deck coming were connected with the hogging. We have, therefore, damage connected possibly with falling over, and damage possibly due to hogging, and possibly some deck damage connected with the hogging. With regard to the hogging, the parties are at one, because, according to the plaintiffs' evidence, there was no hogging that was important, since three or four inches is completely negligible.

No Evidence of Hogging

In my view there is no evidence at all that the hogging arose on this berth. At one time the ship was damaged and was put into drydock, but was taken out again when it was found that she had lost the greater part of her false keel, and then she was put back again on the blocks. Whilst in drydock a hogging of seven inches was observed, and when it dropped to two or three inches. Now, to my mind, it is just as likely that that seven inches of hogging took place in drydock as in the berth, and the evidence given by Mr. Hambling that whilst she was hogging of three inches and not seven inches meant that the evidence called by the plaintiffs of a seven inches hog was that the hogging to that effect was purely temporary, and when it had recovered to three inches they attached no importance at all to it.

There is this to be said in favour of its being consequential, or having developed long before the time in question. One of the witnesses called for the plaintiff, the gentleman attending to the repairs, said that it could not have been done by the ship coming down on the blocks with part of her false keel missing, because in the way of the hogging the false keel was not missing and was not crushed. If that is sound argument as to the deck it is equally sound argument as to the berth, and shows that it was a matter that had occurred long before. At any rate, it left the matter in this way, that the ship, before repairs, had a hog over a certain length of her which was negligible, and no evidence was brought to show how it occurred, and on that claim the plaintiffs fail. With regard to the deck repairs, the evidence of the plaintiff showed no signs of a setback, and Mr. Hambling also said he saw no signs before she entered into dry dock of deck damage. It is to evidence of deck damage, the result of hogging, that I refer. I refer, I repeat, that there was no evidence that the deck damage was done otherwise than by the falling over. We know this, that the "Baltic," whilst lying at her berth, when the tide left her, fell over, and she was thereby damaged. In substance, that is what the master of the "Baltic," in cross-examination, said—that the damage was due to falling over. Very possibly,

to some little extent, the damage must have been aggravated as the water left her again with her damaged false keel, the damage to which had been done when she fell over.

The master also spoke of hearing the smashing of timber on the occasion when the false keel was damaged, and, though he did not see it, he heard it, just previous to the falling over. There was a suggestion by the defendants that some of the false keel had been lost before. At any rate, 75 per cent. had been lost when she got into dock, and some had been picked up by a tug, when floating away, but I am not concerned with that.

The falling over was the first cause of certain of the damage, and the next question is whether the falling over was due to a breach of duty on the part of the defendants. It is proved in evidence on both sides that the berth was a very good berth for steamers, trawlers, and some other types of vessels, and is constantly used by steamers, and had been used by other ships. The soft wood ships of the Baltic type from the "Baltic" do not usually use it, and there is quite sufficient reason for that. Bayley's Wharf, where they usually lie, is adjacent to the place where timber is discharged and stored, and is said by the plaintiffs that though apparently this is a good berth for steamers and other vessels, it is not a good berth for any kind of ship.

Needed a Good List

It has become quite clear from the evidence of the plaintiff and the defendants that for a ship with a flat bottom to lie in that berth it is essential that the ship should be properly listed to the quay, I dare say, a slight list, but for a ship like the "Baltic" it is essential that she should have a proper list to the quay, and it is admitted that the harbour master, before the "Baltic" was moored to Sutton's Wharf, told the master of the "Baltic" that he needed a good list.

The evidence of the plaintiff is that a list of 3 degrees was a proper list for such a ship as the "Baltic," and the defendants said 2½ degrees was the minimum of safety, that though you might crush her bulwarks against the wharf. But something about 2½ and 3 degrees according to both sides is a proper list for such a ship. Now, the master of the "Baltic" gave a list of about 8 inches. He had previously about half that, and he said he doubted it when he went to Sutton's Wharf. By that, he explained several times, that he trimmed the ship so that there was eight inches more freeboard on the port side than on the starboard side. At first there was some ambiguity about the matter in my mind, but it became clear in cross-examination and re-examination, and what was quite clear was that there were eight inches more freeboard on the port than the starboard side, and that was what he called a good list.

The Elder Brethren have worked that out on the tables, and ascertained that that is in degrees, and the result is that what the master called 8 inches difference in the ship's freeboard trimmed as the master said she was at the wharf means that the "Baltic" had a list of little more than a degree of 2½ or 3 degrees, as is essential. With such a list she was very short of being safe, and she fell over.

Taking these facts into consideration, it seems highly probable that, over because of the artificial keel, the plaintiffs cannot point to anything else that could have caused the damage, and have not proved that anything otherwise existed. Mr. Hambling managed something hard in the bottom of the berth, and a coil of rope was subsequently discovered. It was suggested there was an extension of a hard bank, but there was evidence of anything to support such an explanation, and nothing, except the explanation of Captain Jones thought a title was caused from rock at the bottom, but it is now conceded that there never was a rock at all, and I repeat that the only explanation of the fall outward which holds the field is insufficient list.

Who is to blame for the insufficient list? I have to consider the matter of whether there was anything said to mislead the master. Apart from him there is no one to consider what should be given the ship. The harbour master warned him he must have a good list, a greater list than at Bayley's Wharf. The harbour master does not know the lines of the ship, or how she would be affected by the shifting of so much cargo, and it would be improper for him to interfere in such details. But the master of the ship does know how his ship would be affected by the movement of cargo, and he alone has power to direct his men to carry out the work. The master complained that the harbour master ought to stand by and say "mind you give her a good list," or "you have not got enough," or "now you are right."

I think that is well apart from his duties. He has done his duty when he has warned the ship's master to give her a good list, and left it to the ship's master to see that that was done. I think that is right before the ship fell over the harbour master notified she had not got the necessary list, and it is said he ought to have interfered. I do not see the duty to interfere, but a sufficient answer to that is that it may well be that the ship had so far exceeded that it would be a hazardous thing, the consequences of which he could not foresee, to begin to tinker with the ship. In my view it is not the duty of harbour masters to act as nurses to ships. They must give a berth to a ship master, and warn him if necessary, and they must take reasonable care in all these matters, but that they are to stand by and direct how each rope is to be put out, or how the cargo is to be shifted, and enter into all the details of what is to be done, I do not recognise as a duty falling upon them.

It is said the master was put off giving the ship a sufficient list be-

cause he was misled by inaccurate information as to the character of the berth, and here, unfortunately, is a dispute as to the conversation which happened a long time ago. I do not want to go into an examination of the phrases. Of one thing I feel satisfied. When the master of the "Baltic" was told he ought to give the ship more list than at the Bayley's Wharf he must have had conveyed to his mind that there was less support for his vessel at Sutton's Wharf than at Bayley's. That is to say, that he could not rely on finding the same sort of material that his ship had settled down on there.

I find, on the discussion as to the relative character of Bayley's and Sutton's Wharves, that the master was told that there was not only less water, but less mud at Sutton's Wharf, and at the same time he was told "You will have to give her a false list." Mr. Mabley said he was told there was 18 inches or 2 feet of mud. The master did not say so. What he said was, that he was told that it was the same kind as Bayley's but with a little less water. It is only a question of degree, in my view. There was soft material in the berth as at Bayley's, but not so much. There was soft material at the berth at Sutton's Wharf it was not of the same softness because, although the keel did sink in, as was shown by the evidence of the diver, it was not the same soft material as at the other wharves.

Was Master Misled? Was the master misled by these statements so that he did not do what was necessary? Every statement, according to his version and according to the version of the defendants, was coupled with the warning "you must give a better list" or "a good list," so that there was nothing that misled the master in this respect. That proves that the failure to give a list, which I have found necessary, was a failure of the master, and was negligence contributing to this collision, and I do not intend to go into details as to all the evidence with regard to this berth. As I have already pointed out, everybody agreed that, except for a ship of this character, it was a very good berth. I am sure it was a bad berth for this particular ship, but I do not feel called upon to investigate that matter when I have already reached a point upon which the plaintiffs must fail in this action. At any rate, without further detailed investigation, I have come to the conclusion that if properly listed it is highly probable that nothing would have happened, and no harm would have been done, whereas when she was listed as she was, something happened, became exceedingly probable. In the circumstances I dismiss the action with costs.

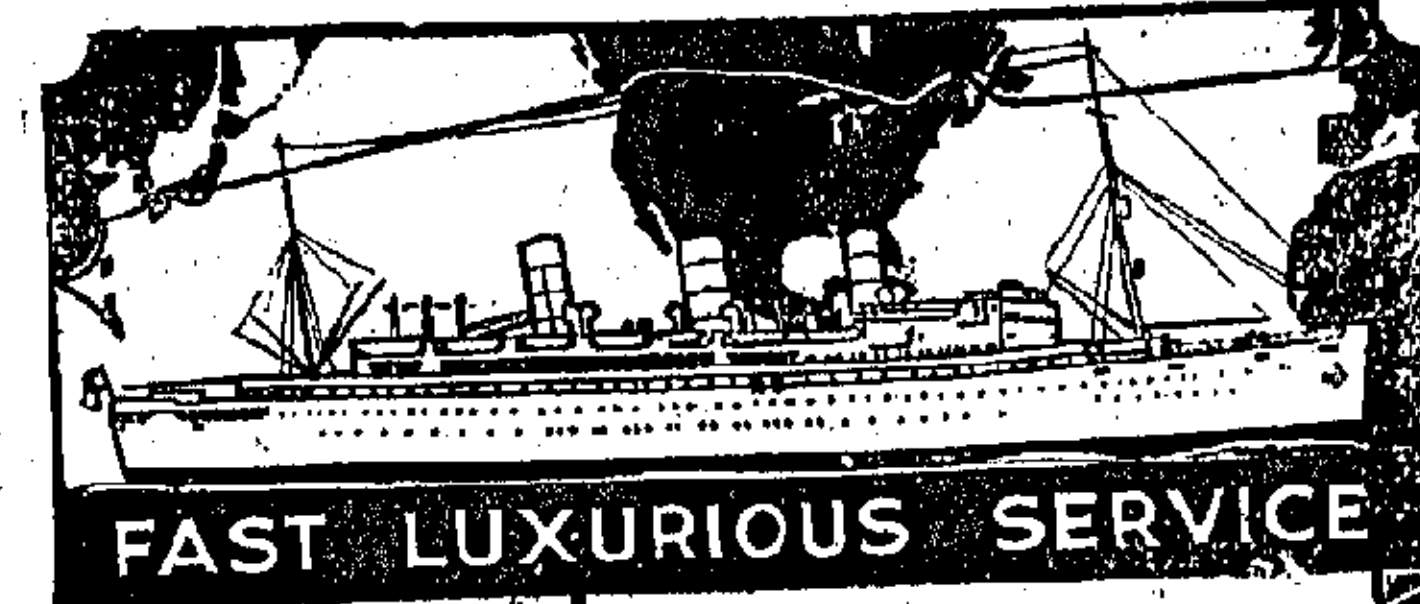
WEST RIVER

FRESH NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS

The following notice to mariners was issued by the Harbour Master under yesterday's date:—
It is probable that Shin Hing will be open to River steamers from today.
Vessels wishing to proceed above Samshui should apply to British gunboat there for instructions.
Apocops of this Notice, the a.s. "Kwong Yung" (Capt. Sinclair), the "Kong So" (Capt. MacInnes) and the Chinese vessel "San Sai Kai," all of which have been idle for the last week, left for Samshui yesterday evening with the intention of proceeding to Shui Hing if possible.
The s.s. "Tai Ming" left for Samshui on Monday and the s.s. "Kong Ning" will in all probability sail for that port this evening.

WARSHIPS HERE

The following are the warships in harbour:—
British—H.M.S. "Tamar,"
E. W. Basin—H.M.S. S/m. L15.
North Arm—H.M.S. "Sepey," and "Thracian."
No. 5 Buoy—H.M.S. "Cornwall."
Foreign Men-of-War
U.S.S. "Guam."
French Ship "Bellissime."
Chinese Gunboats "Kwang Yuen," and "Chu Tai."



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SAILING DATES FOR MAY/JUNE, 1929 (Subject to change).

DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 2.00 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING" S.S. "TAI MING"

[1,068 tons—Capt. O. B. Wilks.] [649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

WED. 29th MAY FRI. 31st MAY

MON. 3rd JUNE WED. 19th JUNE WED. 5th JUNE

SUN. 9th MON. 24th TUES. 11th FRI. 21st

FRI. 14th SUN. 30th SUN. 16th WED. 26th

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Hong Kong Arrivals and Departures from Hoi On Wharf.

For information apply to—KWONG WING Co., Ltd. 87, Connaught Road West, Phone: Central 892.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

The P. & O. s.s. "Karmala" from Hong Kong arrived London on May 26 at 10 a.m.

According to latest advices received, the "President Polk" is now running on schedule. The s.s. "Tai Hing" arrived in Shanghai on Monday, May 27, and is due to sail to-day, arriving here on Saturday, June 1 at 7 a.m., and will continue her voyage on Sunday, June 2 at 8 a.m.

The Dollar Liner "President Lincoln" sailed from Seattle on May 18, is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, May 31, sailing for Hong Kong on the following day and arriving here on Monday, June 3 p.m. She will sail for Manila on Tuesday, June 4 at 6 p.m.

The Dollar Liner "President Cleveland" from Seattle on May 18, is scheduled to arrive in Yokohama on Friday, sailing the same day for Shanghai via Kobe. Leaving Shanghai on June 5, this steamer is due here on Friday afternoon, June 7, and will sail at 6 p.m. on Saturday, June 8 for Manila.

The American Mail Liner "President Grant" is scheduled to leave Manila on Friday, May 31 for San Francisco and Los Angeles via Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu.

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S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE" via Suez Canal 15th June.

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S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" via Suez Canal 9th August.

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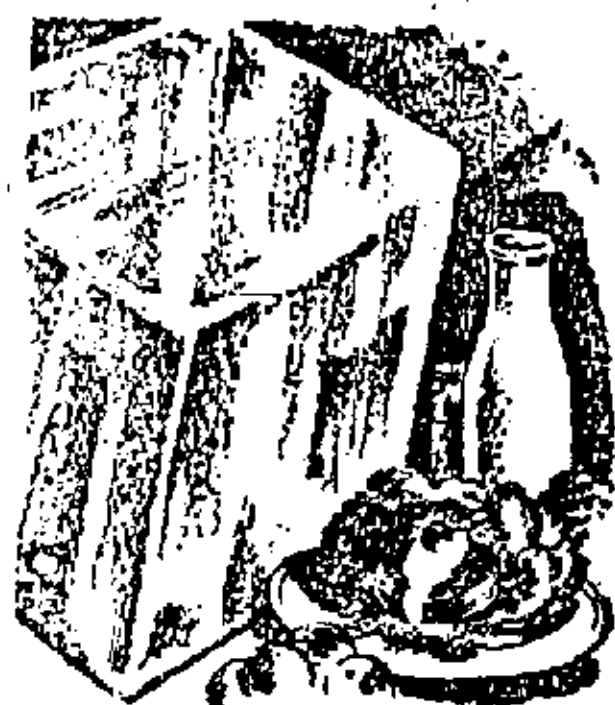
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BIRTH

HARRIMAN.—On May 28, 1929,
at St. Paul's Hospital, Hong
Kong, to Evelyn, wife of
G. A. Harriman, a son
(Michael).

Hong Kong, Wednesday, May 29, 1929.

WATER — AGAIN !

There may be a crumb of comfort in the news, officially communicated to the "China Mail" to-day, that the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received for the adoption of Mr. Henderson's scheme for laying the cross-harbour pipe line, and that the work will be pushed on as quickly as possible. Most people, however, may scarcely be expected to enthusiasm, or fire crackers in sheer jubilation over the approval of Downing Street to a water supply scheme that ought to have been pushed through when it was provided for in the Estimates three or four years ago. Compared with the time that it takes the official mind to come to a definite decision on any project the law's delays are celerity itself. Having come to that decision, however, a highly paid member of the Public Works Department must needs be despatched all the way to London, at the Colony's expense, to interview the officials of the Colonial Office and do the necessary "kow-towing" for their most gracious and most condescending sanction to a scheme that cannot possibly do aught but bore them. Probably, more time was spent in Downing Street in peering through a microscope to find Hong Kong on the map than was occupied in giving the official "Yea."

Military: "Silver Weddings"

The happy reference of Field-Marshal Lord Methuen to the "silver weddings" as colonels of the Duke of Connaught and himself will evoke sympathetic interest in the remarkable military careers of those distinguished British soldiers. The Duke, who is a brother of the late King Edward Seventh, and an uncle of His Majesty, the King, was born in 1850, and is, therefore, now in his 80th year. He has been for years identified with the Grenadier Guards — one of Britain's "crack" regiments — and, as Lord Methuen announces, has served 25 years as its colonel.

This unique record is even surpassed by that of Lord Methuen himself, who, born in 1845, is five years older than the Duke and has been connected with the British Army since 1864 — 65 years — when he was a lieutenant in the Scots Guards — the splendid regiment of which he has been colonel for quarter of a century. These military distinctions are probably unique of their kind, and say much for the physique of both the Duke of Connaught and of Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, both of whom have occupied many arduous positions in various parts of the world. Since the latter went to the Gold Coast on special service in 1873 and served in the Ashanti War in 1874, he has seen service in Egypt, South Africa (where he was Commander-in-Chief from 1907 till 1909), India and elsewhere. He was also Governor of Natal (1909) and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta from 1915 till 1919. That both of those veteran soldiers should still be "going strong" is likewise a matter of surprise as well as of satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Odell left for Shanghai by the s.s. "President Jefferson."

Two cases of small-pox were notified yesterday, both being Chinese.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. da Rocha and family left to-day for America by the "Taiyo Maru."

Sir Henry Pollock and Lady Pollock left by the s.s. "Empress of France" yesterday for Manila.

Mr. Koo Ying-fan, a high Government official from Canton, is travelling to Nanking on the s.s. "President Jefferson."

Mr. G. P. Daswani, managing partner of Messrs. Lalchand and Gagdandas, has been elected President of the Sindhi Merchants' Club.

The date of the opening of the barber shop on the first floor of the Hong Kong Hotel has been deferred, but will be announced in due course.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Southern left yesterday for the Philippines by the s.s. "Empress of France" to recuperate after their recent illnesses.

The first meeting of creditors of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, June 11, at 4 p.m. The meeting is convened to comply with the Companies Ordinance, but all creditors will in due course be paid in full.

A young Chinese was yesterday charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy, for throwing stones at the female inmates of a house in Temple-street, Yaumati. Remarking that it was a cowardly thing to so harass the women, his Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

The P. & O. "Kashgar," which left London on May 2, has the following passengers for Hong Kong:—Miss E. Barham, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Craig and child, Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Crawford, Lt. R. P. Garnett, Lt. E. M. Grundy, Lt.-Comdr. M. V. Keogh, Mr. E. W. McDiarmid, Mr. D. Short, Lt. H. T. Smallwood, Mrs. G. S. Arbuthnot is joining the steamer at Colombo for Hong Kong.

Small-pox figures for last week were reduced to five new cases and four deaths. Three more cases were, however, reported on Monday. There were three cases of diphtheria (two fatal) and three of enteric. Three more enteric cases (two Indian and one Chinese) were also notified on Monday. Three deaths from influenza and one from meningitis also appear in last week's returns.

The case in which a Chinese pilgrim was alleged to have assaulted another on board the s.s. "Charles Hardouin" recently, was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The Magistrate decided that although it was obvious that the complainant had been assaulted, there was no sufficient evidence to prove the accused had committed the assault. Therefore, the summons was dismissed.

At the Queen's Theatre 28 new electric fans were installed on Monday night, and the majority of them were in action for the first performance yesterday. They added very materially to the comfort of the audience during the hot weather. Another alteration to the Theatre is the erection of new box offices for the back stalls and dress circle, but these have not yet been brought into use.

MUSIC EXAMINER

TRINITY COLLEGE AND ITS WORK

INTERESTING ADDRESS

An address upon subjects of special musical interest was given at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to teachers and senior pupils by Mr. Albert Mallinson, who has been examining in Hong Kong during the last few days. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Mallinson gave a short history of the founding (in 1872) and growth of Trinity College of Music, now a national institution, which is examining 80,000 candidates every year.

Examinations were held in the British Isles, Newfoundland, Canada, South America, the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, Rhodesia, Ceylon, Malaya, Burma, Trinidad, the West Indies, and Egypt.

A sum of £2,000 was spent annually by Trinity College on scholarships, tenable either at the college or at the local centres. Among its Vice-Presidents were His Eminence Cardinal Bourne and Sir Edward Elgar. The Chair of Music at the University of London was founded with a gift of £5,000 by Trinity College.

Local Standard Good

Mr. Mallinson was glad of the opportunity of meeting the teachers and he had been pleased with the standard reached by many of the successful candidates. That standard was proof to him of the good work which was being done in this part of the Empire. At the same time he would like to impress upon them the necessity of not being satisfied with that standard—or indeed with any standard—but of pressing forward to still higher levels.

In the world of art nothing stood still. Everything was constantly changing. Technique, methods of education, the idiom used by composers, and our own vision—these were constantly undergoing change.

It behooved us, therefore, to experiment for ourselves, to try out new methods, and examinations were one of the means by which candidates and teachers could assure themselves that they were not being left behind in the forward march of methods of education. Music was no longer a mere pastime, but a real mind-training process, involving quite as important educational issues as those derived from the study of other school subjects such as languages, literature, mathematics, etc.

Diploma Work

He did not purpose going into details in relation to elementary piano technique, how to play scales, how to get a good legato, when and how to use the different kinds of staccato, how to render correctly the simpler graces, how to use the pedal and how to teach elementary form—all these details were dealt with at length in many books easily accessible, but he would like to refer specially to diploma work. Teachers did not perhaps realise how much is expected for success in the College's Higher Examinations. Examiners looked for evidence of wider reading and for some show of professional grip. Lessons in musical appreciation did a great deal towards developing the musicianly quantities in the candidates.

Mr. Mallinson here made some useful suggestions as to the subjects of such lessons. Then he spoke of tone-colour in playing and gave an interesting account of how colour in music had arisen. "Music," he said, "used to be looked upon as a moving pattern in sound, but as it became more sensitive, more temperamental, tone began to require colour value. Schumann and Chopin were the leaders in this new discovery though they had never sought inspiration directly in the painter's art. Nowadays tone-colour is being exploited to the full."

Maxims for Violinists

Mr. Mallinson here gave six helpful maxims for violinists and six for pianists. He also emphasised the advantage of the study of elocution from the literary point of view. "The study of works," he said, "by Kingsley, George Eliot, Walter Pater, Browning, Milton, Keats, H. C. Anderson, Scott, Shakespeare, the English translations of Euripides, together with some of the Psalms of David, did form a splendid introduction to the best literature in the English language. This course of study, drawn up as it was with real discrimination by the College, should prove a great incentive to our young people to make themselves further acquainted with those incomparable riches in both prose and verse which the people of the British Isles possessed and of which they ought to be so proud. The study of good literature did so much towards developing young musicians spiritually."

"PRAPS —

"PRAPS NOT !

Mirrors were invented by a Scotman to give Englishmen something to laugh at.

The editor was dying, but when the doctor bent over him, placed his ear on his breast, and said, "Poor man! circulation almost gone," he sat up and shouted: "You're another! We have the largest circulation in the world!"

"I see that eminent author compares his wife with a book." "You could not compare my wife with a book."

"Why?"

"You can shut up a book."

Billiard player. (to marker): "Now, can you tell me what a billiard ball does when it stops rolling?"

Marker: "No sir."

Player: "Looks round, my dear fellow!"

He: Good-night, my love. When you are gone I shall still linger beneath your window and sing you a serenade.

She: "Do. And I will drop you a flower."

He: "Ah! In a moment of mad love."

She: "No, in a pot."

A lady entered a gramophone dealer's shop and asked for a certain record to be played over. When this had been done, she asked, "Is that an electrically-recorded disc?"

"Yes, madam," answered the assistant. "All records are now electric."

"Then," said the lady, "it's no use to us; we've only got gas laid on!"

Some ambitious young men, who gathered together in an exclusive little club of their own were discussing "genius" one night.

"The man of genius must climb the ladder," said one of the company with enthusiasm.

"You are right," said another, who had more experience of the world. "We have a genius in the house where I lodge. He climbs the ladder to the garret!"

"Ah, by the way, dear," said the merchant as he was preparing to leave the house in the morning, "if I find I can't be home to dinner I will send a note by messenger."

"Don't trouble," said the wife sweetly. "I have already found it on the blotting pad."

"Yes, Jones is suffering from a nervous breakdown. There's a rookery in front of his house and the noise of the birds upset him terribly."

"I see—caws and effect."

Author: "Yes, I am doing very well. I make jokes, and my wife makes pictures for them."

Painter: "With me it's the opposite. I make pictures and my wife jokes about them."

Phrenologist: "This bump across the frontal bone seems to indicate curiosity, even to the point of recklessness."

Victim: "Perfectly correct. I got that through putting my head through a lift shaft to see if the lift was coming up—and it was coming down."

Music had a dual nature. It was not only material but spiritual. We wanted our students to become musicians, not dexterous performers only.

"ROTTEN FOOD"

BOARD AND LODGING DISPUTE

EUROPEAN LITIGANTS

At the Summary Court this morning, His Honour the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, was called upon to decide whether the food supplied to Mr. A. Shorthouse, a storekeeper of the Naval Yard, by Mr. F. Smith, of No. 9 East Point Terrace, was rotten or not.

Mr. Smith sued Mr. Shorthouse for the recovery of \$100, being board and lodging for the month of April.

Mr. Shorthouse said that why he did not want to pay the bill was because the food supplied to him was so rotten that he did not think it was worth the money.

The question was a controversial one and as Mr. Shorthouse admitted that he had boarded with the plaintiff during that month, his Lordship decided against him. Judgment was accordingly entered for plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

Mr. W. C. Hung appeared for the plaintiff.

WATER SHORTAGE PROBLEM

Present Restriction Measures Opposed

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

In view of the fact that the water shortage is daily becoming more acute, Mr. M. K. Lo, the newly elected member of the Sanitary Board, made a few practical suggestions on this problem to the Board yesterday afternoon at its fortnightly meeting.

In a long speech, Mr. Lo illustrated the present plight of the general public.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga seconded the motion.

"NO WATER, NO HEALTH"

Mr. M. K. Lo, in moving the restriction, said:—I understand it has been ruled that the question of water supply as such is outside the jurisdiction of this Board. But I submit that the Board, as the guardian of public health in Hong Kong, should be entitled to make any recommendation it thinks fit to the Government in regard to any matter affecting public health, including the question of water supply. In support of this contention I need only refer to the heading to Part 2 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the powers of the Board under Section 16.

As regards the first part of the motion I propose to deal with the question as to what is a reasonable standard as regards water supply from the point of view of public health.

In August, 1902, a petition was presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Chinese inhabitants, on the Water Works Ordinance, 1902, and I beg to quote the following paragraphs from the petition as being relevant to this question:—

"18. That as to the value placed by the Sanitary Authorities in England on an adequate water supply being connected with every house it may not be out of place to refer here to Section 48 of the Act of Parliament entitled 'An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Public Health in London' 54 and 55 Vic. Chap. 75. Such Section is as follows:—

48. (1)—An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water shall be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under this Act, and if it is a dwelling-house shall be deemed unfit for human habitation.

(2)—A house which after the commencement of this Act is newly erected, or is pulled down to or below the ground level and rebuilt, shall not be occupied as a dwelling house until the sanitary authority have certified that it has a proper and sufficient supply of water, either from a water company or by some other means.

19. That if an adequate supply of water is considered a vital necessity for sanitation in a temperate climate like England how much more should not a constant supply of water be considered an absolute necessity to every 'tenement house' in a tropical climate like Hong Kong?

That when it is remembered that plague has been constant in Hong Kong since the year 1894, Your Petitioners feel the present measure is calculated to increase and not diminish future outbreaks of plague, for how with no supply of water laid on to any 'tenement house' can the occupiers of 'tenement houses' be expected to comply with the frequent and necessary requests of the Sanitary Board to keep their houses and persons clean by the constant use of water when every drop will have to be carried from the Street Hydrants?

Position in Hong Kong To-day

What is the position in Hong Kong at the present time? Anyone who walks along the thoroughfares served by the rider main system cannot but be struck by the pitiable sight of long streams of women and men, boys and girls, waiting in long queues to draw a couple of buckets of water at one time. I have received many complaints that in some streets where the queues are specially long, one carrier can only get to the source of supply about twice a day. This information may possibly be somewhat exaggerated, but that it has some foundation in fact is proved by the following illuminating report in the "Daily Press," of May 26:—

"A noisy scene was enacted at the street fountain in On Lan-street shortly after midnight yesterday by the queue which had formed up at that early hour with their buckets. Blows were struck, between a number of disputants, the quarrel continuing until the arrival on the scene of a number of policemen."

I know of one case in which a Chinese doctor, on reaching home at 9 p.m., found that there was not one drop of water for wiping his face with. He sent a boy out to get one bucket. That boy could not return with the water until 3.30 a.m. owing to the length of the waiting queue!

The quantity of water that is obtainable by this laborious method must be barely sufficient for potable purposes. There would be no available water for keeping the premises clean, and the problem of keeping the body and clothing clean must be so difficult that many a poor person must perforce give up the attempt in sheer despair. I submit, therefore, that such conditions do

constitute a menace to public health.

Further Restrictions

So far my remarks have been directed to the restrictive system in force up to yesterday. To-day begins a further stage of restriction, the mains being turned off except from 6 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. I understand that a street hydrant usually fills only about 60 tins in one hour, and I fear many an unfortunate family will have to wait for, and hope for the best from, the afternoon ration for the necessary water to cook the morning meal.

I might here inform the Board that the Tung Wah Hospital is now literally overcrowded; on May 25, 52 patients, and on May 27, 50 patients, were admitted to the Hospital. These figures were equalled only on one previous day this year, namely, on March 28; otherwise the average daily admissions amounted roughly to about 30. I sincerely hope that these figures are merely accidental and not symptomatic of the result of the people's reaction to the lack of an adequate water supply.

If it were humanly impossible, in the existing circumstances, to ameliorate this regrettable state of affairs, I realise it would be futile for me to initiate this discussion. But in spite of the careful consideration this question has already received, I do feel that something further might still be done if every avenue were once again thoroughly explored. And this brings me to the second part of my motion.

A Few Suggestions

I feel that I have myself not sufficient data to offer any decided views as to improving the existing system. But may I venture a few tentative suggestions?

To my mind the position would be much eased if, apart from the supply from the mains for potable purposes, another available supply could be given for washing purposes.

For the latter purpose water boats and junks might be made use of for carrying water from nullah and stream sources across the harbour. All existing water carriage vehicles might be mobilised and if necessary, further vehicles might be constructed or converted for drawing supplies from nullahs in the island which do not go into any reservoir. These vehicles could go round to the various streets systematically and supply houses with water for washing purposes. In each of the principal streets, on the top of the gradient, cisterns might be made with brick and cement with cement coating, say 3 feet high, 6 feet wide and 20 feet long, and divided into two compartments (the size to vary with the size of the street), and into these cisterns the water carts could empty their supply.

Tenants of the houses could then wash their clothes in the cistern, using one section for washing, and the other for rinsing purposes. Some antiseptic ingredient could be put in. At the end of every day the cisterns could be emptied, and the waste water could be utilised for cleaning the streets. It must be remembered that now and during the summer months much of the nullah water would run to waste if the same were not utilised. The situation is serious enough to justify any "obstruction" that could be caused, and the cisterns could be easily dismantled when the conditions return to normal.

System Unsatisfactory

Apart from the above suggestions, I submit that the existing system, whereby in the rider main districts not a drop of water can be obtained in the houses, and every drop has laboriously to be carried from the streets, whereas houses outside the rider main districts are given a direct though restricted supply, should be altered. I had always been under the impression that for technical and engineering reasons supplies direct from the mains cannot be restricted without serious damage to the works. But that danger is now being faced and the supply from the mains is restricted, and I cannot see why this supply should not, if necessary, be further restricted to such an extent as to permit a supply to the houses on the rider main being given for a few hours daily. In the present time of acute water shortage it is unthinkable that any one would voluntarily waste any water, and I cannot help feeling that, apart from substantial waste,

a few hours' supply to the rider main houses can not appreciably increase the water consumption. It should be borne in mind that there is a lot of unavoidable waste in obtaining water from street hydrants. This fact is too obvious to the eye to require any further comment. I believe that one of the strong arguments in favour of the construction of the rider main system is that waste could easily be detected, and in this connection I would refer to the report of Mr. Chadwick dated April 10, 1902, published in the "Government Gazette" of April 11 and quoted in the petition, which is as follows:—

"It will greatly facilitate the application of the existing law, with regard to the prevention of waste. Arrangements may be made, whereby the test-motors may easily be applied, when required."

The detection of waste will also be facilitated. The Inspector need only apply the "tethoscope," to one of the valves, commanding the whole block. If there be no sound of flowing water, he can pass on to another block. He need only examine houses by house, if he find symptoms of leakage, within the given block."

If this question were not reviewed and reconsidered and some measure of relief were given to rider main tenants, what would happen if there were to be a typhoon or some very bad weather? Could people continue to wait about in

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has been the mascot of millions. His funny face adorns radiator caps, perfume bottles, postal cards and even chocolate. Just wait 'til Bonzo enters your home!

See THE SUNDAY HERALD 2nd June, 1929.

long queues in such weather, waiting patiently to draw their small buckets of water?

Duty of the Government

The alarming shortage of water is known and appreciated. But I submit that it is the bounden duty of the Government, regardless of expense, to do everything humanly possible to insure a sufficient supply for bare human necessities. I say with a due sense of responsibility that, in the rider main districts, the people are unable to get a supply adequate even according to this lowest possible standard. If necessary, the Government should charter steamers, launches and junks for conveyance of water sources outside Hong Kong. As a member of the public, I can assure the Government that the people will be prepared to foot the bill.

In the hope that something might be done as the outcome of the discussion to-day, and that some small measure of relief might be afforded to a long-suffering and deserving part of the public, I beg formally to move the following motion:—

"That, in the opinion of this Board, the present system of water restriction constitutes a menace to public health, and that this Board, whilst recognising the regrettable necessity for drastic water restriction at the present time, nevertheless considers that the Government should reconsider and review such existing system in the interest of public health."

HON. MR. BRAGA'S SUPPORT

"Scandalous" Situation at Kowloon Tong?

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, in seconding the motion, said:—Sir, I beg to second the resolution so ably submitted for adoption by the Board by the proposer of the motion. That is not to say, however, that I am entirely in agreement with all that has been advanced.

(Continued on page 11.)

TO RULE DIRECT

GEN. CHAN & KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT

NO CIRCUIT COMMISSIONS

Canton, To-day.

The administrative system in Kwangtung of dividing the province into four circuits, each under the political supervision and military command of one commissioner, in force during the latter part of ex-Marshall Li Chai-sum's regime, will be abolished, if the recommendation of General Chan Ming-shu (the present Chairman of the Provincial Government) is to be accepted by the Provincial Council.

It is General Chan Ming-shu's idea that all district magistrates should receive instructions and orders from the Provincial Government direct, without the medium of the commissioners of circuits (or rehabilitation, as they are generally called).

For a time, General Chan Ming-shu was Rehabilitation Commissioner in Southern Kwangtung, which includes the island of Hainan.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

CITIES AND TOWNS

MODERN WATER SUPPLY FOR KWANGTUNG

HEALTH MINISTRY ORDER

Canton, To-day.

Acting on orders from the Health Ministry of Nanking, the Kwangtung Provincial Government has referred to the local authorities of various cities and towns in the province the question of modern water supply.

Cities not having ready means to effect this reform will be permitted to raise loans for the purpose.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

DIAMOND WITH A MALIGNANT INFLUENCE

DIVORCE AND DEATH

Queen's Theatre patrons were much pleased yesterday with "Diamond Handcuffs," which is being screened for the last time to-day.

It is the story of the "Shah Diamond" a large, beautiful stone with a sinister influence for evil. The picture was filmed in three acts, the first scene being cast in Africa and the other two in America.

From the moment it was brought to light in a diamond mine in Africa, the rough uncut stone was felt. An African half-caste "digger" who found the diamond attempted to smuggle it out of the compound for his dusky sweetheart. He was mortally wounded in making his get-away but succeeded in reaching the Kaffir settlement and hand the diamond over before he collapsed and died.

The scene then shifted to America for the second act. Here the diamond, as a well cut beauty, adorned a jeweller's show window. A young Society wife was attracted by the stone and entreated her husband to buy it for her. He could not afford it, but his wealthy friend paid \$20,000 for the stone and presented it to the girl. And divorce followed!

In the third act the diamond came into the possession of the "Queen of the Bowers" and it led to trouble between her and her sweetheart "Spike," a head gangster. There was a regular "shoot up" when the Police intervened, and "Spike" was killed.

The diamond was stolen by the dusky African maiden, its first owner, who was performing in "Spike's joint" as a jazz dancer. She was shot dead outside and the diamond rolled out of her hand into the road where the wheel of a heavy cart crushed it to powder in the mud, thus ending its evil influence on mankind.

CHINESE CIRCUS

After having completed its elaborate arrangements, the Chinese Circus is opening a short season here beginning from to-night. A huge tent has been erected on the Praya East Reclamation ground where performances will be given every night from 9 o'clock.

This troupe of performers have been acclaimed as the best that China has ever produced, and the fact that they have assimilated much experience from their Western tour, brings them to the forefront in the "circus world."

Booking is open at Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

The recent armed robbery in the servants' quarters of Mrs. D. Harvey's residence, No. 1A, Armand Building, Kowloon, had a sequel at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when a Chinese was

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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One Upright Piano by "John Broadwood & Sons" One Victrola

and A Quantity of Canton Blackwood Furniture. On View from Thursday, the 30th May, 1929.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 20th May, 1929.

BOGUS BAILIFFS

EXTRAORDINARY HOAX ON A WOMAN

TENANT AS ACCOMPLICE

A curious affair is at present engaging the attention of the Police at Shaokwan.

A Chinese woman named Li Oi-chai, of No. 23, Kamwah-street, Shaokwan, has reported at the Police Station there, that at about 10.30 a.m. on Monday she was visited by two Chinese, who said that they were bailiffs of the Supreme Court.

They asked her if she was owing \$22 for two months' rent. When she admitted it, the men said that she must pay \$27 immediately to settle the debt and cover Court expenses, or her furniture would be seized. She naturally became frightened and, going to neighbours, managed to raise the required money.

Li On-chai then elected to come to town with the two bailiffs to pay the money into Court. However, she was told that being a woman, she would not know how to speak, and the bailiffs suggested that she should entrust the \$27 to a man named Lam Ping, a fellow-tenant, to settle the matter for her. Lam Ping was agreeable, so the money was handed over and Lam Ping and the two bailiffs left together.

Finding Bail

At about 4 p.m. the two bailiffs returned and told Li Oi-chai that Lam Ping was being detained by the Police, and \$50 must be raised as bail before he could be released. When the woman said that she could not raise so much money at such short notice, the two bailiffs left. About half an hour later Lam Ping appeared with them, and, producing an official-looking paper, said that he had been given an hour's parole in which to raise the bail money.

He suggested that as he had got into trouble through doing a good turn for Li Oi-chai, she should help him out. He told her to pawn her bangles to raise the \$50 for his bail. The woman consented and sent another woman, living next door, to pawn her bangles. Only \$40 was raised on the jewellery, and she had to borrow another \$10 to make up the \$50, which she handed over to Lam Ping in the presence of the bailiffs, and the three men again left the house together.

At 8 p.m. the two bailiffs returned followed by Lam Ping and announced that everything was settled. The woman then asked for her rent receipt but was told that it would be given to her in the morning. Soon afterward Lam Ping also left the house and has not been seen since.

The extraordinary part of the whole affair was that at the time Li Oi-chai made her report to the Police, she said that the two bailiffs were still at her house, but when the Police got there the "birds" had flown!

charged with having been concerned, with others not in custody, in the coup. After the story of the robbery, as already reported, had been told by Detective Sub-Inspector Dorling, evidence of two female servants was taken. One of the maids identified the accused. The case was adjourned.

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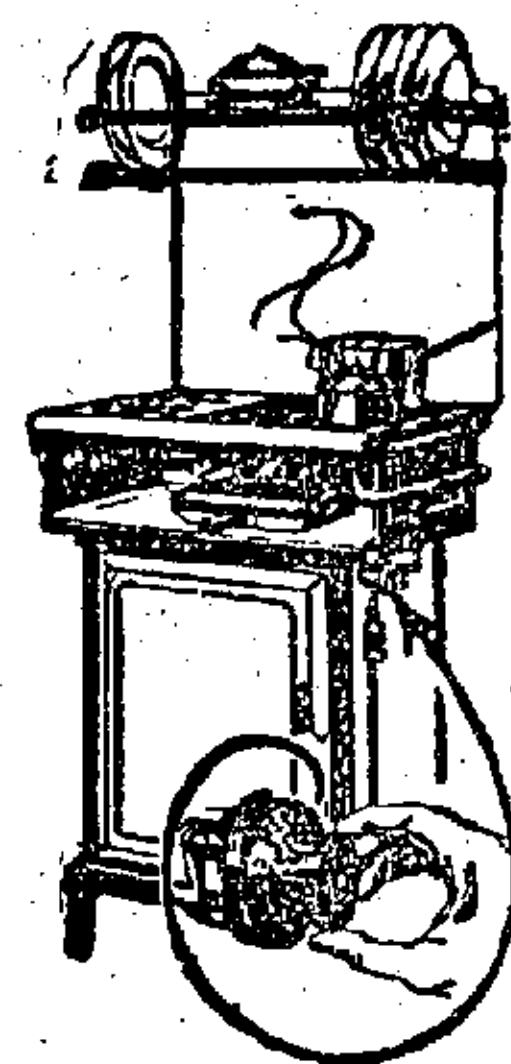


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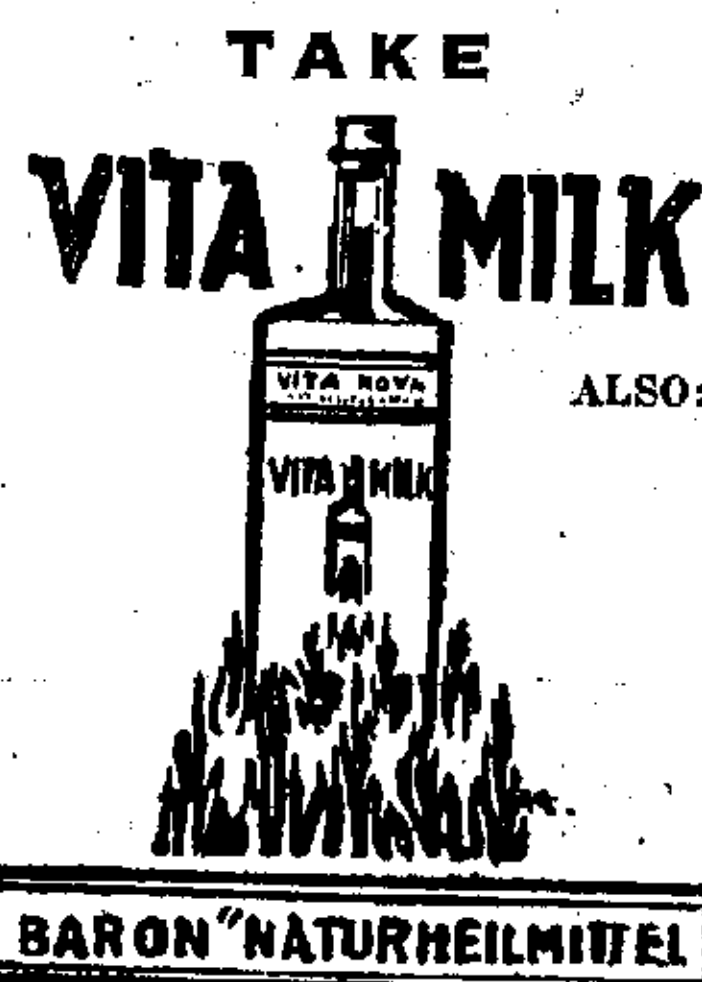
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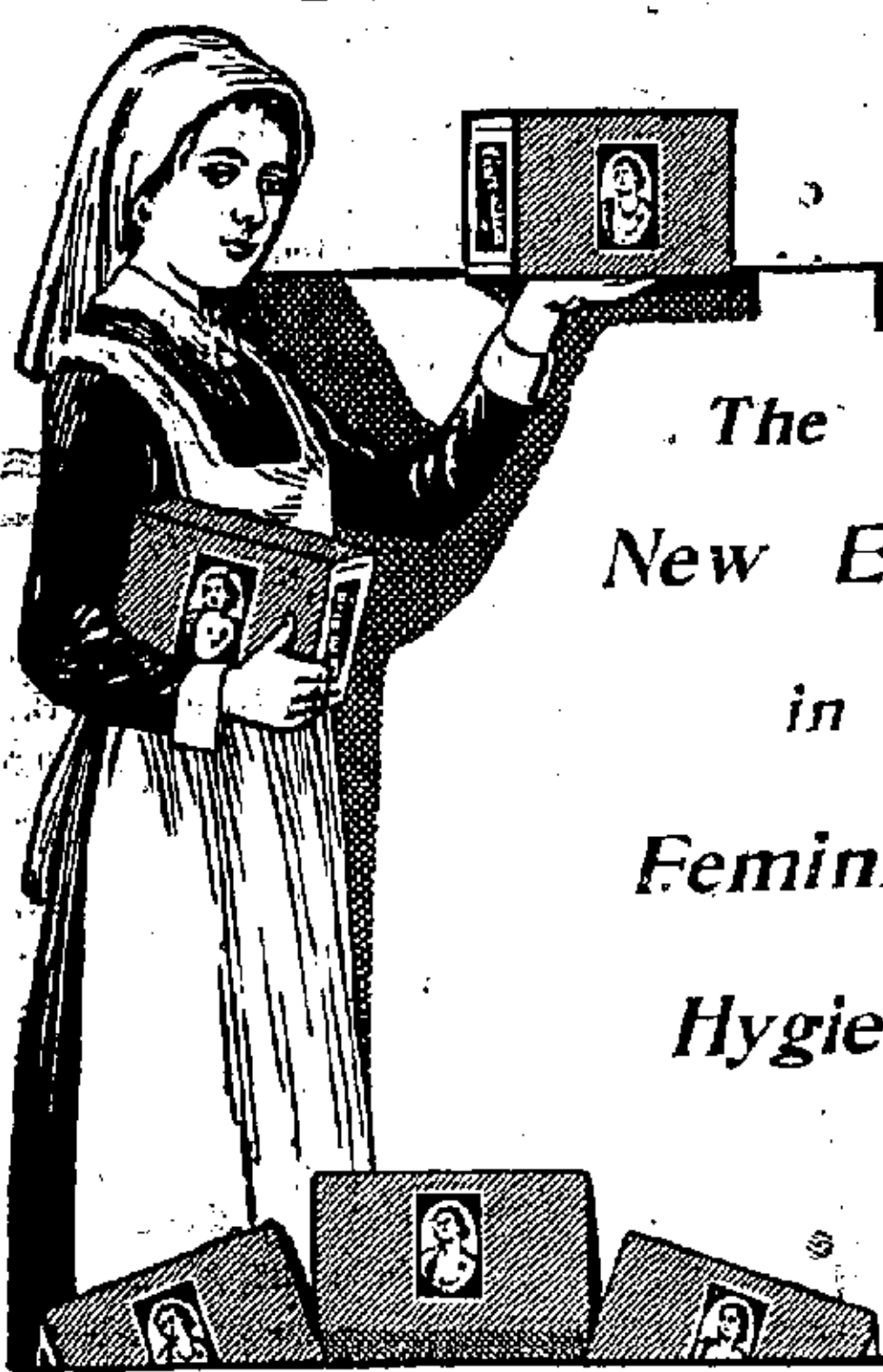
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STATE FUNERAL

DR. SUN REACHES HIS LAST
RESTING PLACE

WIDOW'S STONY SILENCE

Nanking, Yesterday.
The booming of a salute of 101 guns marked the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's funeral train at Pukow at 10.40 a.m., when, amidst most impressive ceremonies, his remains were conveyed aboard the gunboat "Weishen" for the journey across the Yangtze river to Nanking.

The Pukow railway station was guarded by special troops armed with rifles and manning machine-guns.
Mrs. Sun Yat-sen was dressed all in black, and walked behind the casket to the "Weishen," accompanied by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. T. V. Soong (brother of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen) and other Government and Nationalist Party leaders.

Mrs. Sun, in spite of tear-stained eyes and being obviously on the verge of a breakdown, walked bravely aboard the "Weishen" and sat facing the coffin in stony silence, oblivious to her surroundings.

Thousands of Sightseers
The "Weishen" arrived at Hsiakwan (Nanking) at noon and the coffin was placed on a special hearse and conveyed through the streets, lined with thousands upon thousands of sightseers, to the Central Party Headquarters, where it arrived at 2.45 p.m.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, representing the Party and Government, placed a wreath on the casket.

Most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent any untoward incident.

Sun Yat-sen will lie in state until June 1, when the remains will be interred.

High Government and Party officials will stand turns beside the casket, forming a guard of honour.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE TRADE

PROPOSED ISOLATION FROM TENEMENT HOUSES

SANITARY BOARD ACTION

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, Dr. H. A. Fawcett, Medical Officer of Health, proposed the following motion:—

That, in the opinion of the Board, no Offensive Trade Licences for Bone-storing should, in future, be granted in respect of premises which are not solely used for the purpose of that trade, and that early action should be taken to cause the removal, from tenement houses, of existing establishments so licensed.

In seconding, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga said that he would refer the Board to his minute on the subject. The complaint which gave rise to the motion had come from Reclamation-street, Yau-mati. The point which he would like to emphasise was that if no complaint had been brought, the nuisance would not have come under the attention of the Board. Yet the visiting inspector, who was sent to investigate the premises after receipt of the complaint, had no words strong enough to describe the deplorable conditions which he found.

He would like to ask the Head of the Sanitary Department to issue instructions for the regular periodic inspection of all premises licensed for an offensive trade, and the reports of the inspectors making the visits should be submitted regularly to the Board.

The Chairman, Mr. N. L. Smith, said that all such premises were regularly inspected, but if all the reports were submitted, the members of the Board would have had no time for anything else.

The Hon. Mr. Braga suggested that all such reports might be seen by the Board once a month.

The motion was carried unanimously.

NEW MARKET

FIRST PLAN FOR KOWLOON TONG

"TOO TEMPORARY"

The announcement that it is still impossible to go ahead with a discussion of the plans for the Kowloon Tong Market, was made by Mr. N. L. Smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Board, at the fortnightly meeting of the Board yesterday. He said that the plan which was submitted by the P.W.D. to Mr. Carrie, his predecessor in the chair, seems to be of too temporary a nature to satisfy the Board.

The second plan for a more permanent structure had only arrived half an hour before the meeting. It would be circulated to the members of the Board for approval and a discussion on the subject could be held at the next meeting.

A reward of £25 was offered by Messrs. Tyler, assessors of Holborn-viaduct, for the recovery of four diamonds valued at £2,000, which were left in a telephone kiosk in Kingsway.

MONEY AND SHARES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

Bank, wire	1/11
Bank, on demand	1/11 1/16
Bank, 20 days' sight	—
Bank, 4 months' sight	1/11 1/4
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/-
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/- 1/4
On Paris	—
On demand	1192 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	1267 1/2
On Berlin	—
On demand	—
On New York	—
On demand	46 1/4
Credits, 60 days' sight	48 1/4
On Bombay	—
Wire	128 1/2
On demand	128 1/2
On Calcutta	—
Wire	128 1/2
On demand	128 1/2
On Singapore	—
On demand	82 1/4
On Manila	—
On demand	93 1/2
On Shanghai	—
On demand	80 1/2
30 day's sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama	—
On demand	104 1/4
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	10.05
Silver (per oz.)	24 1/4
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	—
Kong	8% Prem.
Copper Cash	Nominal
Chinese Copper Cents	6% Prem.
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	30 1/4% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Yesterday.	
Paris	124.05
New York	4.85
Brussels	34.915
Geneva	25.19
Amsterdam	12.065
Milan	92.65
Berlin	20.345
Stockholm	18.14
Copenhagen	18.205
Oslo	18.20
Vienna	34.59
Prague	163 1/4
Helsingfors	192 1/4
Madrid	34.325
Lisbon	108 1/4
Athens	375
Bucharest	318
Rio	5 57/64
Buenos Aires	47 7/32
Bombay	1/5 1/4
Shanghai	2/4 1/4
Hong Kong	1/11
Yokohama	1/10 1/32
Silver Spot	24 1/4
Silver Forward	24 11/16

HOTEL DECORATION

FAIRY TALES IN WOOD

Totem poles of the Pacific Coast Indians, the "family crests" of aboriginal tribes, are to be used in the decoration of a novel Indian tea-room which forms part of the Canadian National Railways' new extension to the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa. To ensure the faithful reproduction of the original poles, native Indians have been brought 2,500 miles from British Columbia to Ottawa for consultation, particularly in the matter of colouring, because of the difficulty of reproducing with modern paint the sombre houses secured by the Indians with berries, roots and other natural colouring materials.

Totem poles are fashioned from cedar trees and are carved with grotesque figures to depict the prowess of departed chieftains in battle and the represent the legends of the tribes. Some of the poles have crude representations of the "Sky Beings," the mythological Gods of the Red Man.

These relics of the past are found almost exclusively on Canada's Pacific Coast. For a time there was danger of their being lost to posterity but the Canadian National Railways, in co-operation with the national museum at Ottawa have been engaged for several years in restoring a number found at Kitwanga, a native village of British Columbia.

CANADIAN NOTES

Of the 40,000 miles of railway in Canada, 22,600 are operated by the Canadian National Railways.

The province of Quebec will expend \$400,000 in constructing an automobile road over the Quebec Bridge of the Canadian National Railways.

T.T. on London 1/11
T.T. on Shanghai \$81

Banks

H.K. Banks	\$1245 b
H.K. London Reg.	\$132 1/2 n
Chartered Bank	\$19 1/2 b
Mercantile A. & B.	\$33 n
Mercantile C.	\$15 1/4 n
P. & O. Bank	\$9 1/4 n
Bank of East Asia	\$90 1/4 n

Insurances

Canton Insurance	\$655 b
Union Insurance	\$340 s & sa
North China Insurance	\$160 b
Yangtze Insurance	\$350 n
China Underwriters	\$2.10 s
China Fire Insurance	\$235 b
H.K. Fire Insurance	\$775 n

Shipping

Douglases	\$33 s
H.K. Steamboats	\$26 s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$2.60 s
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$48 b
Indo-China (Def.)	\$70 n
Shell Transports	\$97/- n
Shell Transports (new)	\$22 n
Union Water-boats	\$22 n

Mining

Benguets	\$2 1/2 b
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$6.00 n
Langkats (comb.)	\$14 n
Langkats (singles)	\$17 1/2 n
Shanghai Explorations	\$2 1/2 n
Shanghai Loans	\$14 1/2 s
Raub's	\$6 1/4 n
Tronoh Mines	\$17 1/6 n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	—
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$122 1/2 b
H.K. & W. Docks	\$36 n
China Providents	\$4 b 4 1/4 s
Hongkew's	\$178 n
New Engineers	\$5.85 b
Shanghai Docks	\$125 n

Cotton Mills

Ewo Cottons	\$12.40 b
Oriental Cottons	\$2 b 2.10 s
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$168 b
Shanghai Cottons (new)	\$131 n
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	—
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$8.60 b 8.30 s
H.K. Lands	\$82 1/2 b 63/63 1/2 sa
Shanghai Lands	\$140 b
Humphreys' Estates	\$14 1/4 s
H.K. Realities	\$8.35 s
Prince's Buildings	—

Public Utilities

H.K. Tramways	\$18 1/4 b
Peak Trams (old)	\$123 1/2 b
Peak Trams (new)	\$6.55 n
Star Ferries	\$66 1/4 n
China Lights (comb.)	—
China Lights (old)	\$13 1/2 b c rights
China Lights (new)	\$13 b x rights
China Lights 1928 issue	—
H.K. Electric (old)	\$56 1/2 s 56 sa
H.K. Electric (new)	—
Macao Electric	\$26 1/4 n
H.K. Telephone	\$7 n
China Buses	\$14 1/2 b
Singapore Traction	\$11 1/6 s
Singapore Pref.	\$16 1/6 b
Sandakan Lts.	\$2 1/2 s

Industrials

China Sugars	\$80 n
Malabon Sugars	\$27 n
Canton Ice	\$1.80 b
Cements (comb.)	\$3.30 s
Cements (old)	\$7 1/2 n
Cements (new)	\$1.40 n
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$7 s
H.K. Ropes (new)	—
United Asbestos	\$5 b

Stores, &c.

Dairy Farms	\$19 1/4 b
Watsons	\$12 b
Der A. Wings	\$80 ets. b
Lane, Crawford	\$2 s
Mackintoshes	\$18 b
Sinceres	\$11.80 b
Wm. Powells	\$3.65 s

Miscellaneous

H.K. Amusements	\$29 1/4 b
H.K. Constructions	\$1 1/2 s
B. Ind. G.S. Bonds	\$67 n
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$6 1/2 b Prem.

which spans the St. Lawrence river just above Quebec City.

Due largely to mineral development and the progress of agriculture, Canada has built about 4,000 miles of railways since the War.

The natural resources department of the Canadian National Railways says that a competent German authority has stated that the mining industries of Canada promise to attract a flow of German capital to the Dominion.

After completing an eight hundred mile snowshoe trek through wild country between the Canadian National Railways and Hudson Bay, Arthur W. North, of the Explorers' Club, New York, and his 14-year-old son, already author of two books, arrived in Winnipeg from the north none the worse for the experience.

Mica Mines, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., propose to start a development on Mica Mountain, seven miles from Tete Jaune Cache on the line of the Canadian National Railways, in the central part of British Columbia.

It is possible that a large development of the salt deposits near Fort McMurray in northern Alberta may take place soon, says the natural resources department of the Canadian National Railways.

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Sport Columns

LAWN TENNIS

RESULTS IN FRENCH HARD-COURT CHAMPIONSHIP

MIXED DOUBLES

Auteuil, Yesterday.
In the final of the Mixed Doubles in the French Hardcourt Championship, the holders—Cochet (France) and Miss Eileen Bennett (Britain)—defeated F. T. Hunter and Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.), 6-3, 6-2.

The Singles

In the third round of the Singles Tilden defeated Duplaix (France), 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.
Cohen (America) defeated E. J. Collins, 2-6, 8-6, 6-2, 6-0.

Von Kehr (Hungary) defeated Austin, 4-6, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Gregory beat Aesch-Limann (Switzerland), 4-6, 6-0, 6-0, 7-5.

In the second round of the women's singles Mademoiselle Berthet (France) defeated Miss Edith Cross (America), 6-3, 10-8.

Mrs. Watson beat Miss Morrill (America), 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Bouman (Dutch champion) was indisposed and scratched.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

(Continued from Page 1.)

Middlesex v. Notts

Middlesex, at Lord's, won their fifth match of the present season when they beat Notts County, by nine wickets.

Notts County batted first and scored 246 runs. Whysall being the chief contributor with 124 runs.

Middlesex replied with 275 runs.

The visitors, batting a second time, managed to run up a total of 179 runs, Robins being the most damaging bowler. His analysis was six wickets for 53 runs.

Losing only one man for 51 runs Middlesex won the game by nine wickets.

Hampshire v. Gloucestershire

Hampshire, playing at Southampton, lost to Gloucestershire by an innings and 129 runs.

Gloucestershire batted first and scored 429 runs to which the home team replied with 110 runs.

Goddard captured five wickets for 35 runs and forced Hampshire to follow on. They could score only 190 runs in their second venture, Goddard again coming off with the ball, capturing five wickets for 57 runs.

Glamorgan v. Warwickshire

Warwickshire beat Glamorgan at Cardiff by 97 runs.

Warwick scored 125, Bates taking six for 34; Glamorgan replying with 247.

Warwick's second venture produced 259, but Glamorgan collapsed remarkably, compiling only 40 in the second innings, Foster getting the fine analysis of six for 11.—Reuter.

Warwickshire beat Glamorgan at Cardiff by 97 runs.

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IDLE LIST

COMMENT ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PANACEA

"WILD AND ILL-INFORMED"

Two members of the Cabinet, Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Minister of Health) and Colonel Wilfrid Ashley (Minister of Transport) replied to Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech, in which he undertook to find a solution of the unemployment problem.

Colonel Ashley, speaking at Blandford, Dorset, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that "nothing has been done on the national system of trunk roads since the beginning of the nineteenth century." Such a statement, he felt, could only be due to an ignorance of facts so amazing that one could not help thinking that it was deliberate.

Mr. Lloyd George, he proceeded, was apparently ignorant of what was going on even in his own county of Carnarvon, where the modernisation of the Holyhead road had removed many dangers and had certainly doubled the facilities for traffic.

Colonel Ashley pointed out that the net payments from the Road Fund for highway purposes had risen from £5,000,000 in 1920-21 to about \$19,000,000 for the financial year now drawing to a close.

The ordinary maintenance grants towards Class 1 and Class 2 roads now amounted to about \$10,000,000 per annum, and next year, owing to the increases in the rates of assistance recently announced, they would amount to some \$12,000,000.

Since 1920 successive programmes of road and bridge works had been expedited for the relief of unemployment. These represented an expenditure of some \$57,000,000, towards which contributions amounting to about \$37,000,000 would have been made from national funds. Out of the total of \$57,000,000 no less than \$26,000,000 had been spent since 1924 and \$13,000,000 still remained to be spent.

Grants for Road Improvement

Quite apart, he said, from these special programmes grants had been made from the Road Fund to the reconstruction, widening, diversion and improvement of classified roads. During the last four years the expenditure on such schemes had been \$18,000,000, and the grants towards them had amounted to \$8,600,000.

Included in the works which had been put in hand during the last nine years, were some 230 miles of by-pass roads, the need for which was specially emphasised by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech. Special sums had also been allocated recently for the reconstruction of weak bridges—another matter on which Mr. Lloyd George laid stress.

This record was in itself a sufficient answer to Mr. Lloyd George's charge, but in addition the Government had found it possible to give substantial help towards rural roads. To this end they had made available during the past four years practically \$10,500,000, for the maintenance and improvement of rural roads.

Colonel Ashley also referred to the heavy commitments which had been entered into by the Road Fund in connection with the schemes recommended by the Royal Commission on Cross-river Traffic, under the chairmanship of Lord Lee. The necessary expenditure, as estimated by the Royal Commission, was \$27,500,000, and subsequent investigations had shown that in several directions their estimates were on the low side.

He thought that this survey of what had been done since 1920, and was still being done, was an adequate reply to Mr. Lloyd George's wild and ill-informed speech.

"The Promise-Breaker"

Mr. Neville Chamberlain spoke at Bradford.

"I do not intend," he said, "to make predictions, or even promise. I could not really attempt to compete in that respect with the greatest promise-maker, and some people would say the greatest promise-breaker, in this country today."

"Only last week Mr. Lloyd George, after a good deal of pre-

liminary trumpeting on the part of his organisation, told the country that he had a plan which would solve the unemployment problem in one year without costing any ratepayer or any single taxpayer one single penny."

"One would suppose that a pronouncement of that kind, coming from an ex-Prime Minister and from a man of Mr. Lloyd George's eminence, would have thrilled the country. And yet I do not think I can ever recollect any statement of that importance coming from such an eminent politician which has been received with such a chorus of jeers and derision throughout the whole land—and I must say I am not surprised."

"Everybody knows that Mr. Lloyd George is perfectly safe in making any promise, however extravagant and fantastic it may be, which is conditional on his being returned to power, because everybody knows that the Liberal party has not the remotest chance of coming back with a majority over the other parties in the State."

"And when you look at his speech, what does it consist of?—a sort of cold hash, a hash of a number of items, some of which are already in the programmes of other parties, while others of them have already been considered and rejected as useless and impracticable."

In one of those flights of rhetoric which sounded so big and meant so little, Mr. Lloyd George said that they would have to cut avenues right through into the open air and into the sunshine and the violet rays they heard so much about. "And there," added Mr. Chamberlain, "they were to live in homes fit for heroes." (Laughter.)

Asking could the slums problem be solved in that way, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Let me remind you that when Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister he set out to build houses, but they cost over £1,000 each, and although he put a subsidy into force which is placing a terrible burden on the taxpayers to-day—we are paying £7,000,000 a year for subsidies on the Lloyd George houses—although we did that, those houses are still too costly for the heroes to live in."

MEN ARE VAIN!

MARCEL WAVES, AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

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"All men are peacocks. They are vain. A man cannot have nice hands without perpetually playing the five-finger exercises with his tie. And if he has good even teeth, his life is one fatuous grin."

Thus a woman criticises her brothers. She continues in as strong a resentment.

"Men are always sneering at women for being vain; but have you seen a fellow in a new suit?"

"He turns and twists and poses before the mirror, and he wants to know how it fits at the back and across the shoulders, and if the trousers are not too short."

"And just look at men with permanent waves!" proceeded Eve scornfully. "And their face massages, and hot towels and things. I went to have my hair fixed some time ago, and got into the men's room by mistake. Talk about a beauty parlour!"

"The place reeked with eau de Cologne and burnt hairs, scented soaps; and Brilliantine. Peacocks!" But after all men are not wholly to blame. Do not all the most successful women authors of to-day continually assert what ugly brutes men are??

All that there is to say to the matter is that both sexes are vain, for is not the world a huge vanity fair? Perhaps the fairer sex are the worse.—Overseas Daily Mail.

London rates announced recently for the next half-year are: City of London, 4s. 9d. (1d. increase); Poplar, E. 10s., (1s. 4d. reduction).

Queen Victoria's travelling and sleeping carriage, built in 1834, was sold by auction at Guildford, Surrey, for £17 17s.

The Rev. Archibald Mackenzie, of Arr, gave a pint of his blood for a member of his Bible class, who improved for 24 hours, but then died.

PERJURY IN COURT?

DOCUMENTS IMPOUNDED BY CHIEF JUSTICE'S ORDER

PROBABLE PROSECUTION

The litigation which was commenced yesterday between Ip Shui-shan, and Li Lai-chuen and the owners of the Ming Sing Cinema Theatre before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, in the Supreme Court, was abruptly concluded.

The plaintiff, represented by Mr. Hin-shing Lo, instructed by Mr. F. A. d'Almada claimed that defendants had committed a breach of the covenant in respect of an indenture of land, which he had demised to them for 12 Chinese years. The defendants were alleged to have covenanted not to sub-let the whole or any portion of the land to a third party without first obtaining the consent of the plaintiff in writing.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. Leo d'Almada, jun., appeared for the owners of the Ming Sing Cinema, on the instructions of Hall Brutton & Co. The defence was that plaintiff knew all along that the defendant, Li Lai-chuen, had assigned the property to the Ming Sing Cinema, and that the building was erected with his knowledge. Plaintiff, by virtue of his knowledge in the matter, did not take steps to prevent the assignment being executed, and was therefore estopped from claiming.

Plaintiff, in the witness box, while denying knowledge of the Ming Sing Cinema and that they had taken on the lease from Li, admitted that he had been approached by a man called Ma Hi and Li Lai-chuen with regard to a scheme for the building of a cinema theatre. He also admitted that he was inclined to accept their proposal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter, plaintiff admitted that he had permitted the Ming Sing Cinema to put up their sign-board and lighting on his (plaintiff's) own wall. He knew that the theatre was being built but he thought it was Li's property.

His Lordship asked Mr. Lo if he would like the case to proceed further.

Counsel said that he would leave the matter in the hands of the Court.

His Lordship then gave judgment for the defendants with costs and ordered that the documents of the plaintiff be impounded and sent to the Attorney-General to consider whether or not the plaintiff should be prosecuted for perjury.

His Lordship found as a fact that the plaintiff had stood by, knowing the defendants to be in occupation of the lot and also knowing that they were spending money on the erection of a theatre. The plaintiff was, therefore, estopped from claiming.

A fine of \$1000, or four months' hard labour, was this morning imposed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Central Magistracy, on a Chinese who was charged with the unlawful possession of 28 tael of raw non-Government opium. He was arrested whilst coming ashore from the s.s. "Kwangtung," the drug being found tied round his legs.

Cheshire Hounds met in the square at Nantwich, Cheshire, recently, for the first time in 200 years.

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1306
Taifoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (filterbeds)	297
Mainland	Feet.
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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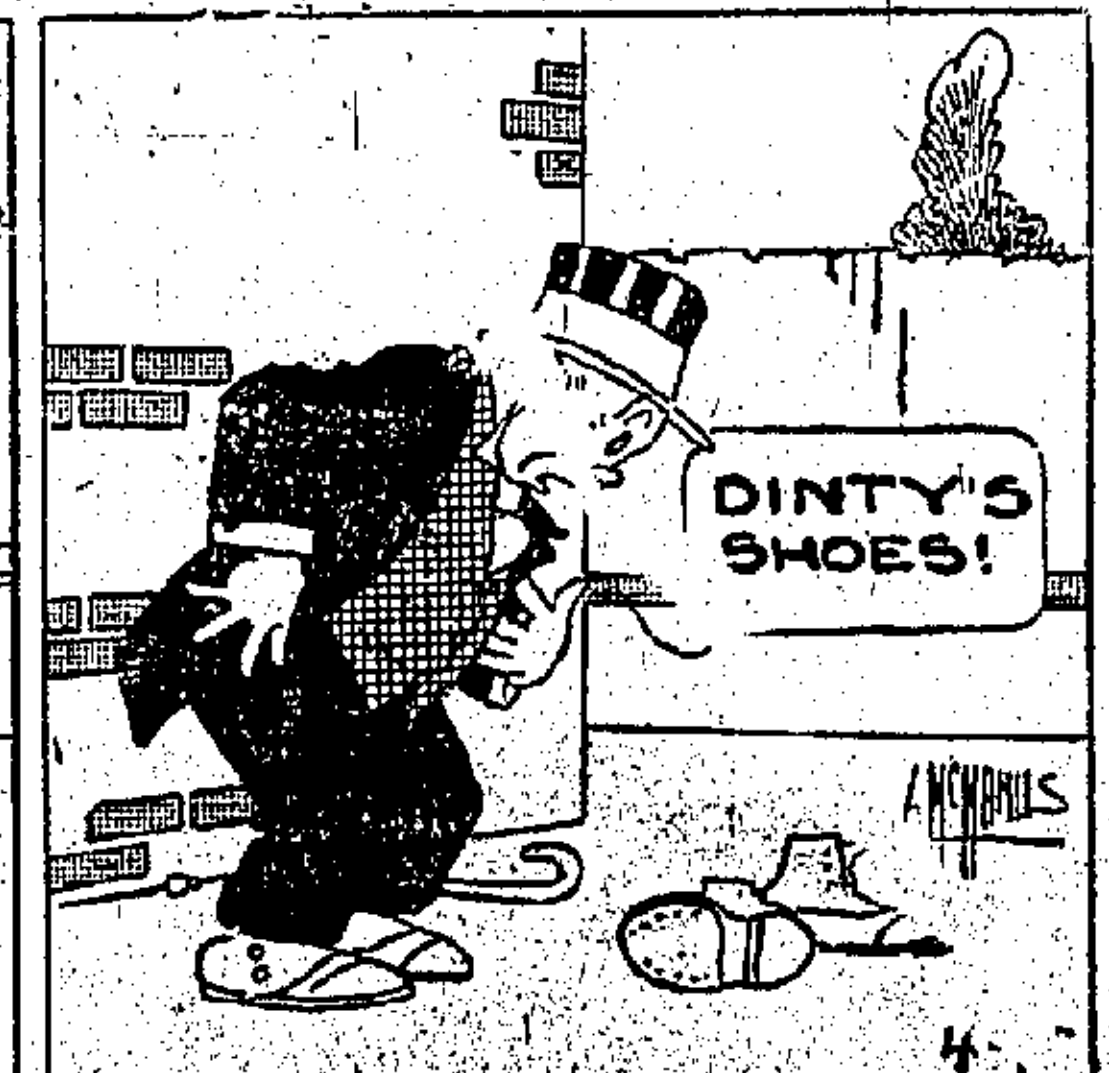
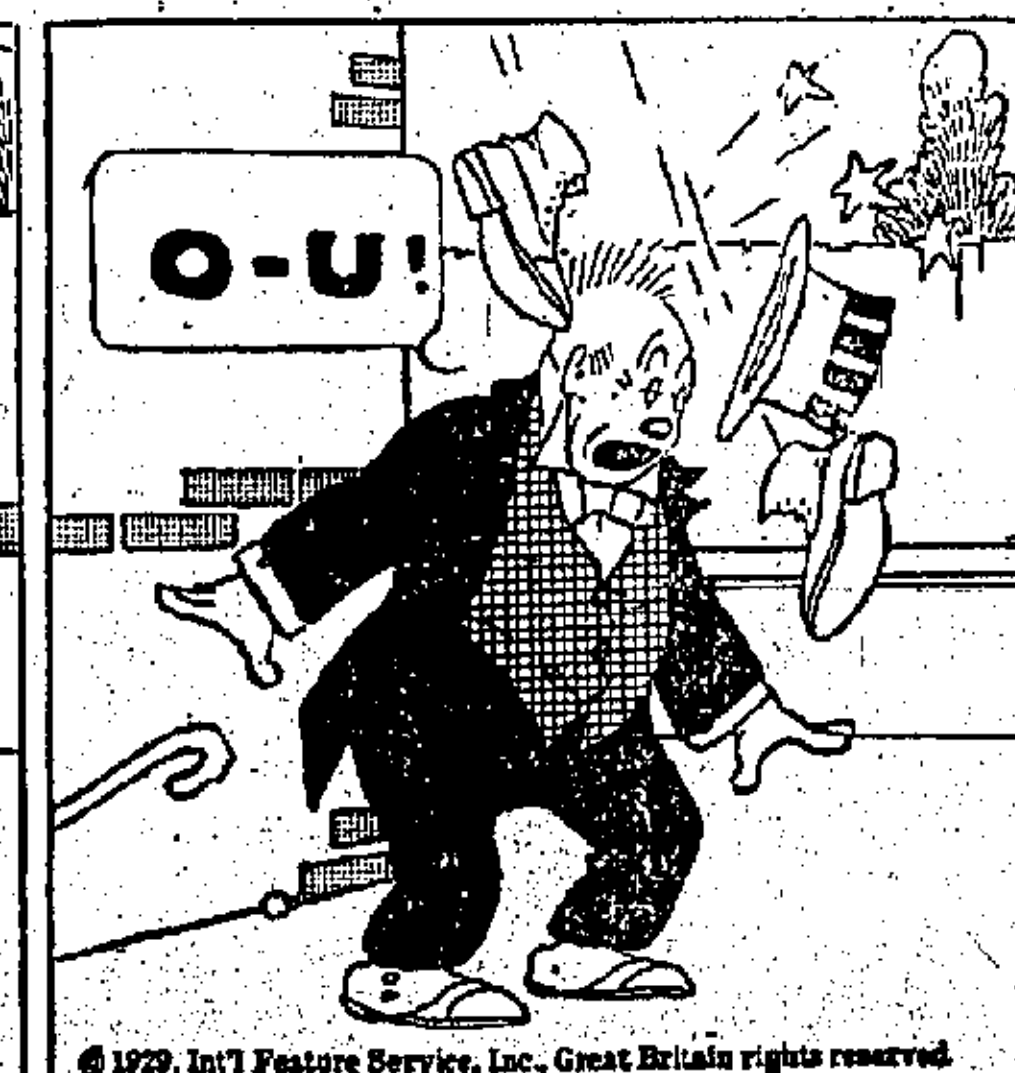
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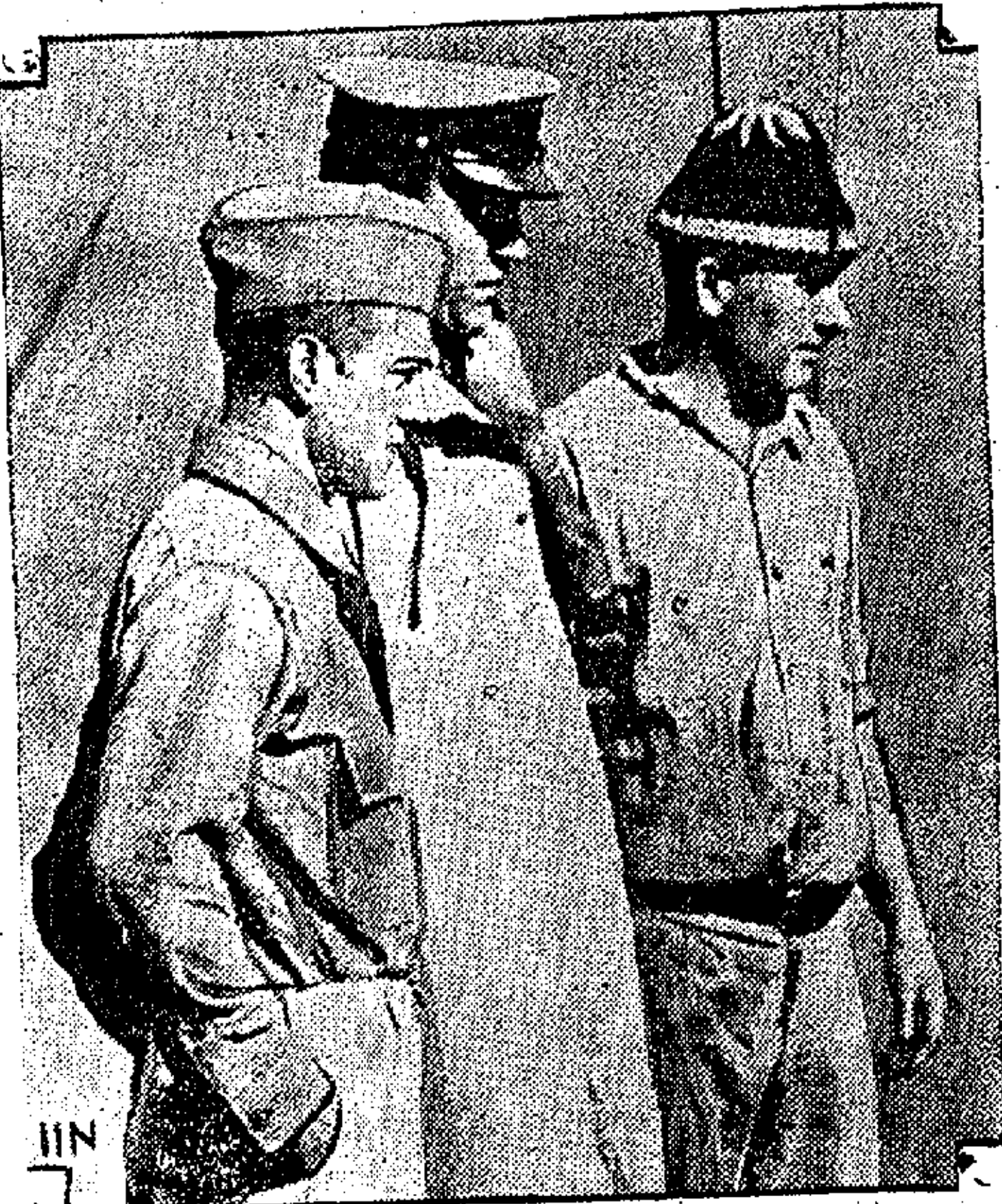


BRINGING UP FATHER.

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WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES.

Commander Byrd



Left to right are Commander Richard E. Byrd, his business manager, Brophy, and "Cyclone" Heines, aeronautical expert of the expedition. They are now wintering on the Antarctic ice cap awaiting a favourable opportunity to attempt a flight over the South Pole.

Municipal Chief Secretary



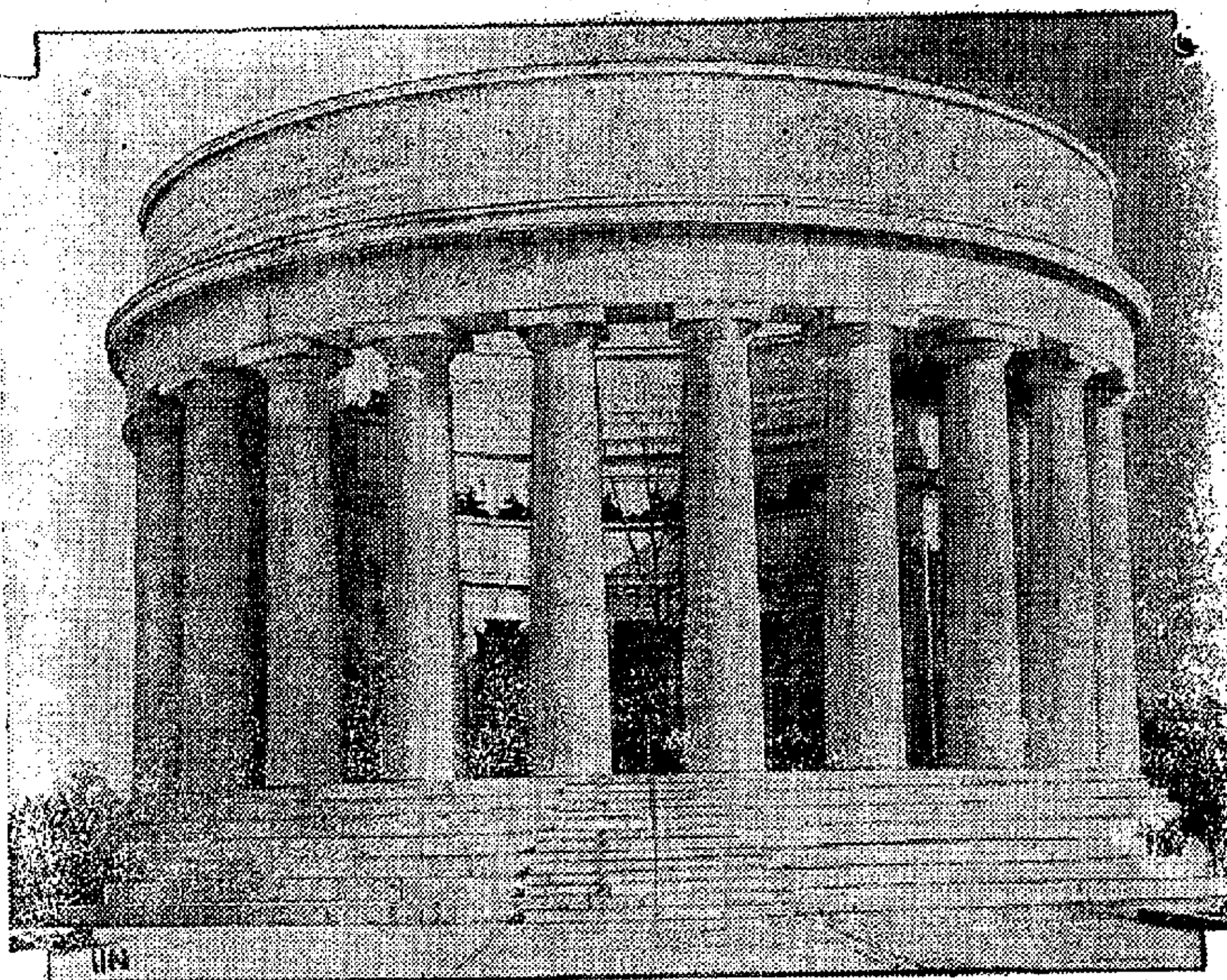
Mr. Chow Yung-ning, former Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, who sailed for Japan recently, was entertained at an afternoon tea at the home of Mr. W. Gockson, on the eve of his departure. Mr. Gockson, an executive of the Wing-On Textile Co., and Mr. Kan Poon-chang, former Superintendent of the Fenyang Customs, were hosts. Among others present were Gen. Chang Ting-fan, ex-Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Chao Chi-kiang, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Mr. W. Yinson Lee.—(Photo by Chung Hwa Studio).

U.S. Trade Commission



Although the official plans are withheld, it is thought that the Federal Trade Commission's investigation into power trust propaganda will be extended to include the alleged buying up of two Boston, Mass., papers. Senator G. W. Norris (left) of Nebraska and David I. Walsh of Massachusetts have been particularly outspoken in their condemnation of what they term an attempt on the part of the power trust to influence the Press of the entire country.

Harding Memorial



It is inside this beautifully designed white marble memorial tomb that ex-President Warren Harding and Mrs. Harding are buried at Marion, Ohio, the home town of both, where Harding, who began his career modestly, became an editor and publisher.

Women's Club

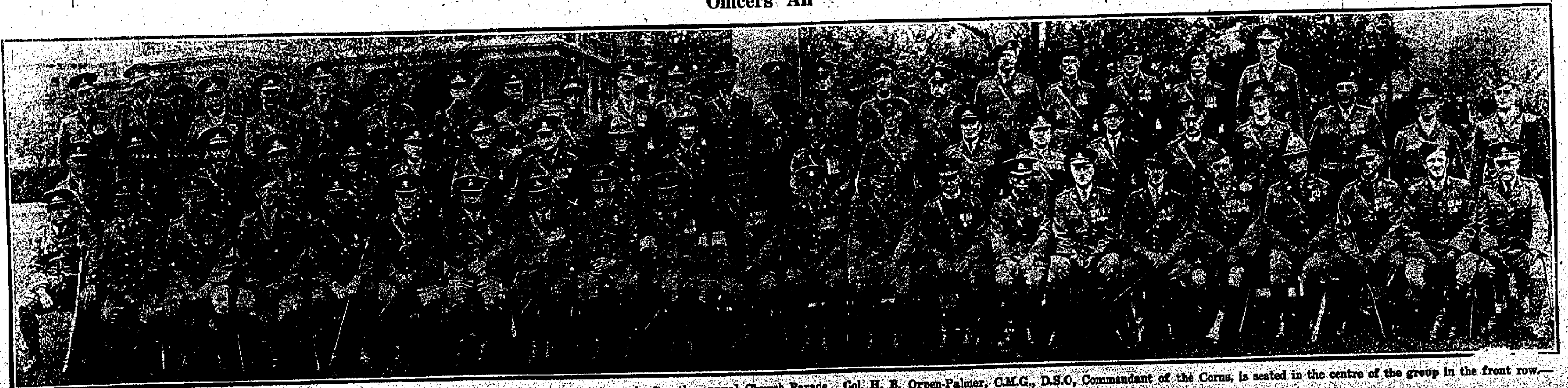


At the Chinese Bankers' Club, Shanghai, members of the Shanghai Women's Club gave a dinner to Mrs. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James. Among the guests present were representatives of nearly every women's organisation in Shanghai. Mrs. Sze delivered a short speech, there being brief address also by Dr. Anne Walter Fern and Mrs. H. C. Mei.—(Photo by Ah Fong).



Eddie Lowe

Officers All



Officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps photographed in the grounds of the British Consulate General after the annual Church Parade. Col. H. E. Orpen-Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the Corps, is seated in the centre of the group in the front row.

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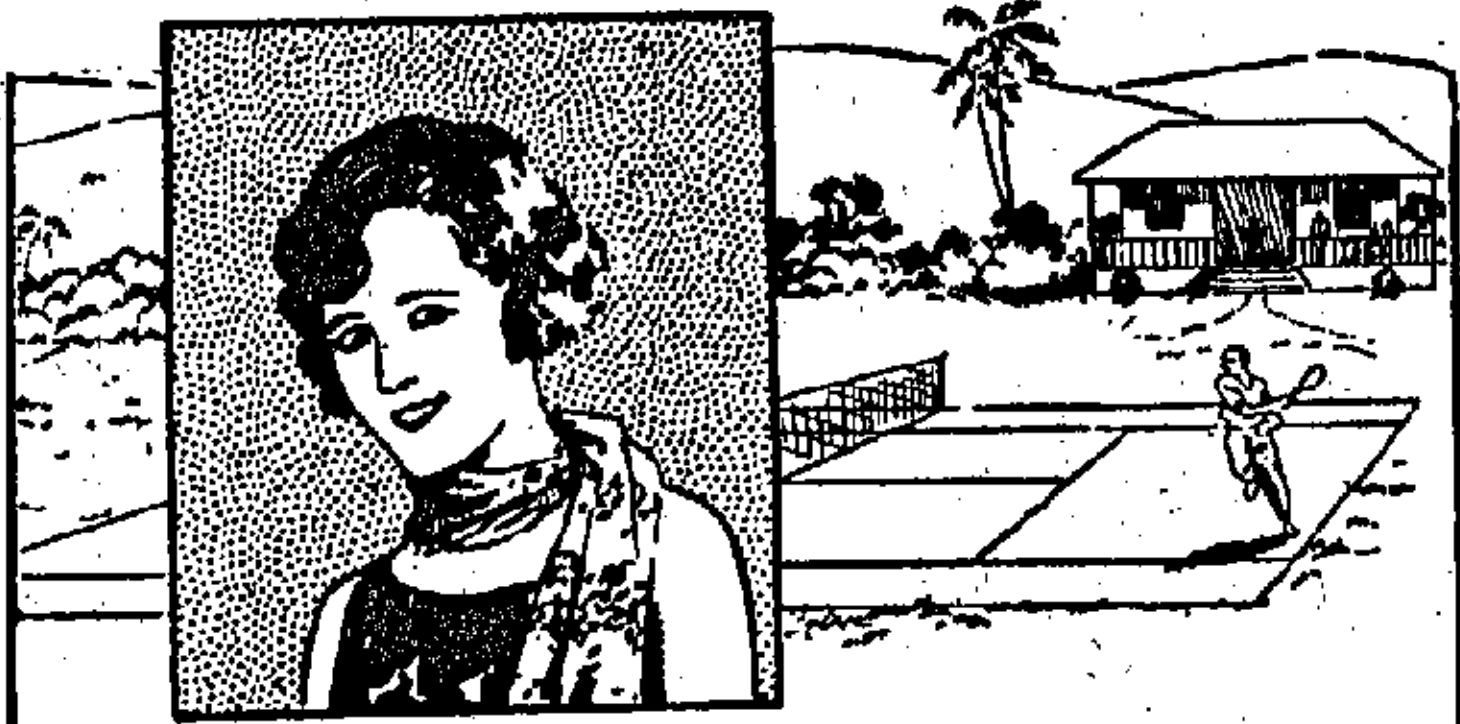
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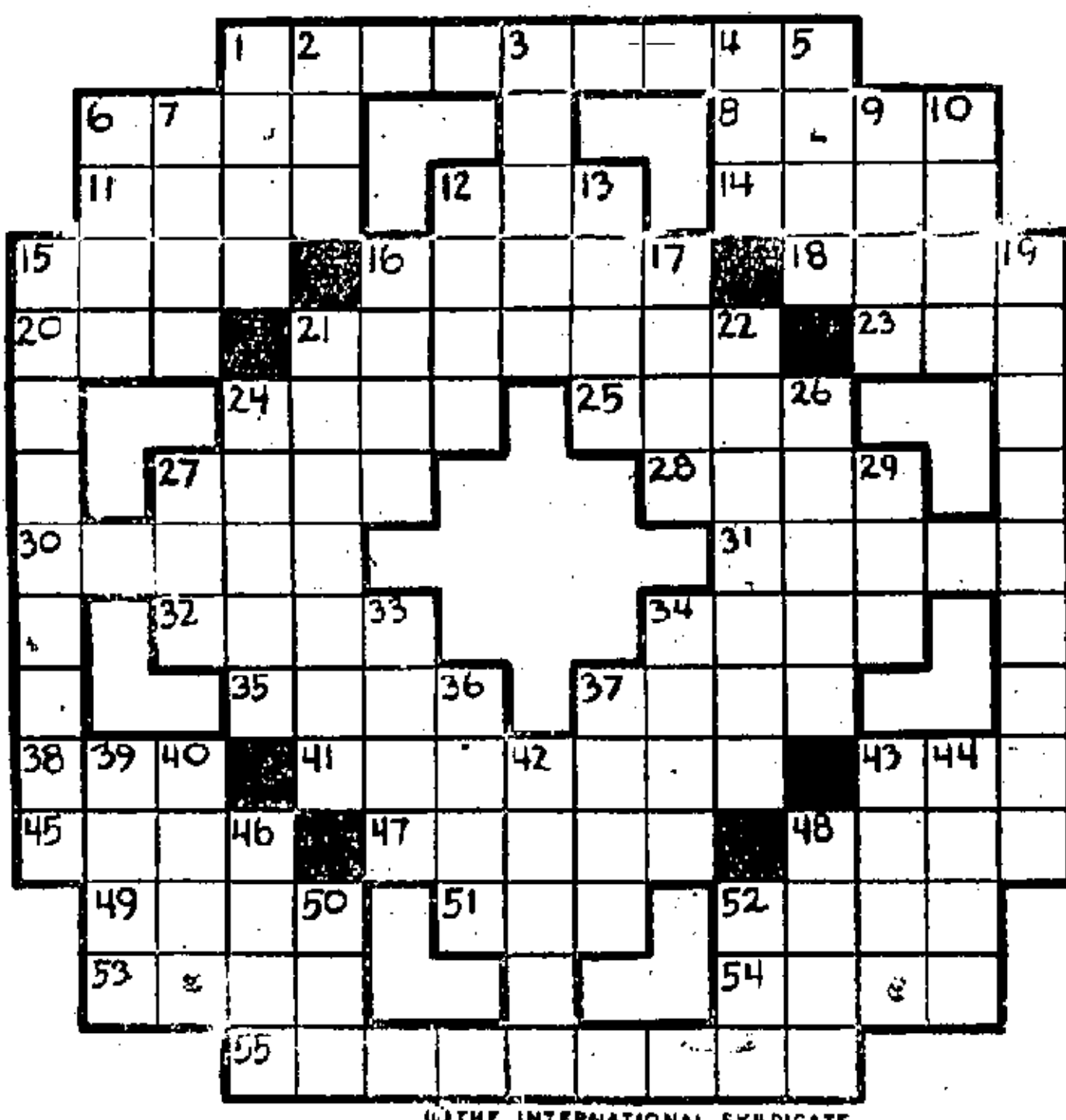
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plus, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Meditate upon
- 2—Foot covering
- 3—Central line
- 11—Contemptuous shout
- 12—Untruth
- 13—To gird
- 14—Tumult
- 15—More recent
- 16—Journey
- 20—Finish
- 21—Stumble
- 25—Point of compass (abbr.)
- 24—Throw
- 26—Feudal slave
- 27—Small spear
- 28—Detail
- 30—Bird with large bill
- 31—Fine soft powder
- 32—Heroic poem
- 34—Fermented grain
- 35—Spring catch
- 37—Cyets
- 38—In no manner
- 41—Smirk

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 43—Exclude
- 45—Small pile
- 47—Degree of progress
- 48—Churn
- 49—Afternoon social functions
- 51—Hasten
- 52—Tranquil
- 53—Prefix. Half
- 54—Expert aviators
- 55—Parallel case in the past

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 13—Wagers
- 15—Offering opposition
- 16—Inclination to one side
- 17—Be full of fumes
- 19—News gatherers
- 21—Inscribing
- 22—Preamble
- 24—Ovis
- 28—Cuts down
- 27—Female antelope
- 29—Iron utensil
- 33—Baiton baskets
- 34—Second covering of nutmeg
- 35—Quintessence
- 37—Aromatic herb
- 39—Cereal
- 40—Place in difficulty
- 42—Indian corn
- 43—Large bundle
- 44—Charity
- 45—Drive down
- 48—Agreement
- 50—Title of a baronet
- 52—Metal vessel

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO

BROADCAST BY
Z. B. W.

ON 350 METRES

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcast Station Z.B.W. on 350 metres.

5.30-6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music.

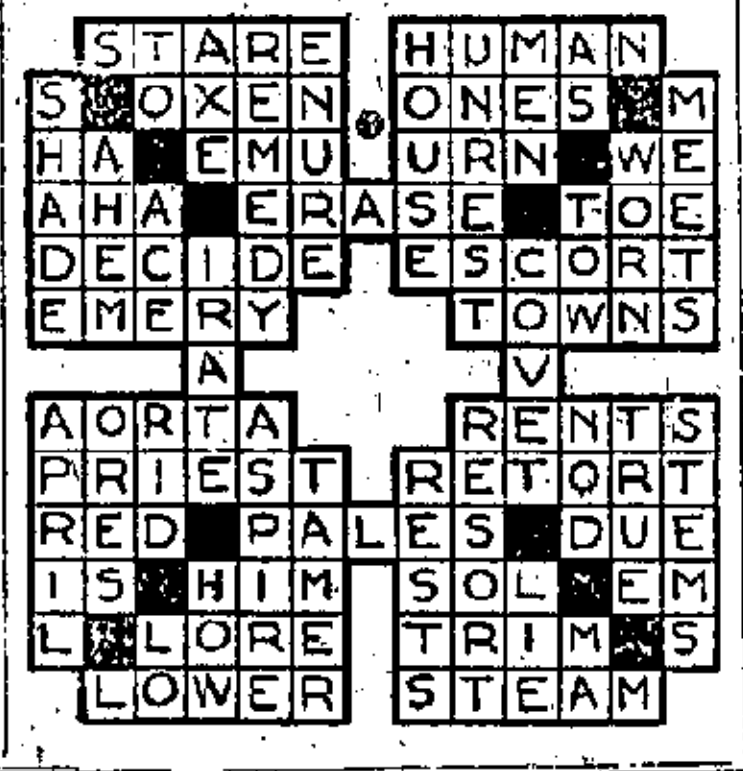
7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme of Chinese music (relayed from the Sincere Co., Ltd.).

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

It was announced in the "London Gazette" that Bandmaster J. L. T. Hurd, R.A., is to be Lieut. (Director of Music); Irish Guards, in succession to Capt. (Director of Music) C. H. Haseell, who has retired.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



The gardens of Ashridge House, near Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, presented to the Conservative Party by the late Mr. Urban Broughton as a training college in memory of Mr. Bonar Law, will be open to the public from 2 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays and all public holidays at a charge of 1s. 2d. each for adults and 6d. for children.

WATER SHORTAGE

(Continued from Page 7.)

ed in support of the motion. For example, the speaker's fear for the people who have to continue to wait in long queues in a typhoon or some very bad weather is more imaginary than real. At this juncture nothing will be more welcome to Hong Kong than a small typhoon with the torrential rains that usually follow in its wake. And the perplexing water problem will have been solved for the Colony by Nature for a period of at least another year.

I welcome the motion before the Board in that it affords me an opportunity to renew the efforts I have exerted, in the first instance, in other "quarters" to seek relief for the intolerable and, I am almost tempted to say, "scandalous" situation that has been allowed to be created in respect of the water supply for flushing purposes within the Kowloon Tong Estate. If need arises for Government revision of the prevailing system in the interest of public health, that need becomes more urgent and even more emphatic when the complete breakdown of an ineffective system exposes the Kowloon Tong Estate community to the necessity of having to use potable water from the mains for flushing the sanitary toilets due to the absence of water which, by agreement with Government, one of the contracting parties faithfully and solemnly pledged to supply in full quantity and in the driest season of the year for flushing and gardening purposes.

In this connection it becomes relevant to quote an extract from a letter I have received from a resident of Kowloon Tong. The gentleman wrote:—

"When the Sanitary Board and the P. W. D. take such elaborate precautions before granting a permit for a private W. C., we naturally expected that far more care would have been taken before authorising flush system to a scheme of over 250 houses."

Reflection on the Board

I would ask members to note the implied reflection on the Sanitary Board in the citation I have just made. It is difficult to reconcile the logic of an exigent demand for compliance with all manner of conditions laid down by the Water-Closet Select Committee in the case of an individual applicant for sanitary installation and the condoning the flagrant breach of the agreement with the Government wherein a whole Estate is concerned. The duty is imposed on this Board to see that this unsatisfactory state of things be rectified as soon as possible. Until it is remedied members stand guilty of reproach that may be laid at their door of apathy in the performance of a public duty which, as members of a public body, we owe to residents of this Colony.

Regarding the suggestions offered by the mover of the resolution, I feel confident that they will receive adequate consideration in places and from persons to whom

this afternoon's discussion has more than an academic interest.

Governor's Real Concern

The real concern which His Excellency the Governor feels in this acute water problem in Hong Kong encourages the hope that any practicable suggestions to relieve the serious inconvenience and great hardship suffered by a very large number of the Colony's inhabitants are bound to commend themselves to His Excellency's earnest consideration. To the hardships of tens of thousands of our fellow-residents none are so callous as to be utterly indifferent. Great sympathy

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thy must be felt by all for all sufferers. The motion is so worded that it must commend itself to all who have the least desire to alleviate hardships that call for further relief measures. In this confidence I have pleasure in seconding the resolution before the Board.

Worthy of Consideration

Mr. N. L. Smith (Chairman) said that when notice was given of Mr. Lo's motion, he approached the Director of Public Works. The latter assured him that he would be glad to receive any practical suggestions from any member of the public or body such as the Sanitary Board, which would look upon the question of water restriction from the point of view of the health of the Colony.

Mr. Smith said that Mr. Lo's suggestions were practical, and well worth the consideration of the Government.

However, he himself did not propose to vote on the particular subject.

Optimism or Pessimism

Replying to Mr. Braga, Mr. Lo said that he did not know whether he could congratulate Mr. Braga on his optimism or his pessimism when he said that in the event of a typhoon the problem would be solved by nature.

It would be optimism, Mr. Lo said, if one typhoon would solve the problem, but it would be pessimism if Mr. Braga thought the typhoon would be such a deluge that everybody was drowned. It would only be then the problem would be solved.

Motion Carried

Illustrating his remark, Mr. Lo said that supposing there was "an awful storm" say from 6 to 10 in the morning, how would people get their water during these hours? And if the storm was repeated in the afternoon, how were they to get water throughout the day?

The motion was put to the meeting and was carried by six votes.

Those Present

The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. N. L. Smith (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, C.B.E., Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Dr. H. A. Fawcett, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, and Messrs. Wong Kwong-tin, T. N. Chau, M. K. Lo and J. Watson (Secretary).

ANOTHER SUGGESTION

Well Water for "Washing" Purposes

This afternoon members and Committees of the Chinese General Chamber and of the Tung Wah Hospital will meet in the latter institution to discuss means for relief of the present hardship occasioned to the Chinese community by the shortage of water and the restrictive measures.

It is mooted that an endeavour may be made to obtain the Sanitary Board's permission for wells to be dug in certain section of the Colony "in order to augment the water supply for washing purposes."

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May 23, 1929

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Mr. J. E. Illingworth.
Messrs. Orson St. John, G. C. St. John.
Mr. F. Keller.
Miss H. Lillie, Mr. W. Leaver.
Messrs. L. McAlister, O. Margenstein.
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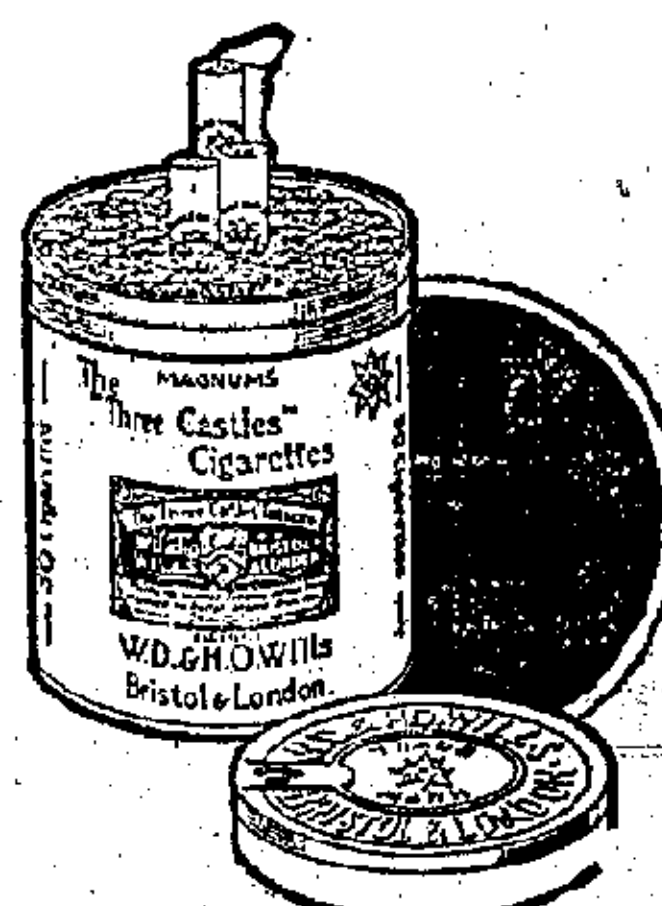
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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929.



LONDON SERVICE

"DIOMED" 29th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"AENEAS" 11th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"PERSEUS" 25th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"GLAUCUS" 3rd June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"CYCLOPS" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

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"TYNDAROS" 1st June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTEUS" 20th June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

"NEPTIS" 5th June New York, Boston & Baltimore
"MACHAON" 3rd July New York, Boston & Baltimore

INWARD SERVICE

"AUTOMEDON" Due 5th June For Shanghai & Hankow
"MACHAON" Due 11th June For S'hai, M'ji, Kobe & Yokohama

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INWARD MAILS.

From	WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.	Per
Shanghai and Swatow	Sinkiang
Shanghai	Diomed
THURSDAY, MAY 30.		
Shanghai & Amoy	Liangchow
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London, 3rd-8th May)	Glaucus
FRIDAY, MAY 31.		
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, May 9-10)	Katori Maru
Japan and Shanghai	Shidzuoka Maru
Europe via Negapatam (Letters & papers, London, 2nd May)	Quarrington Court

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.	Per
Amoy	Sunning 3.30 p.m.
Samahui	Tai Ming 4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Diomed (Due Marseilles 30th June.) K.P.O. Registration May 29, 3 p.m. Letters 4.30 p.m. G.P.O. Registration May 29, 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m. Solviken 5 p.m. Sarpedon 6 p.m.
THURSDAY, MAY 30.		
Japan	Ginyo Maru 10 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, MAY 31.		
*Straits, *Ceylon, Mombasa, Lourenco Marques, & South Africa, Straits and Calcutta	Chicago Maru 8.30 p.m. Namsang Parcels May 31, Noon Letters 1 p.m.
*Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tanda due Thursday Island June 15. Parcels May 31, Noon Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. Haiyang 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Katori Maru (Due Marseilles, July 1.) K.P.O. Registration May 31, 4.30 p.m. Letters June 1, 9 a.m. G.P.O. Registration June 1, 8.45 a.m. Letters June 1, 9.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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ECHO OF POLITICAL TRAGEDY

TRIAL PROCEEDING

MURDER OF A CROAT PEASANT LEADER

EX-DEPUTIES INVOLVED

Belgrade, Yesterday.
The trial is proceeding of Punica Raditch, ex-Radical Deputy, on a charge of murdering Stephan Raditch, the Croat peasant leader, and of killing two other deputies and of "grievously injuring" two others in the Skupstina.
Ex-Deputies Dragutin, Jovanovitch and Thomas Popovitch were also charged with inciting to murder and with complicity.
It is alleged that the latter threatened Raditch on the day of the murder that he would be assassinated in Parliament.
The statement of the Supreme Commission of Public Health said that Raditch's death was only indirectly connected with his wounds.
—Reuter.

[The tragedy occurred in Belgrade last June.]

GENERAL ELECTION

RUGBY LABOUR CANDIDATE DIES

FRESH NOMINATION

London, Yesterday.
In consequence of the death of the Labour candidate, Mr. Yates, the Rugby election has been postponed. The new nomination will be on June 7, and polling on June 13.

Socialist Menace

London, Yesterday.
"A strong Liberal Party is the surest safeguard against the extremists on both sides."
"Labour must have a clear majority."
"Not a Conservative vote must be wasted if Mr. Baldwin is to be returned."
"Partisan labels of Liberals and 'Conservatives' should be dropped in face of the Socialist menace."
These are representative of newspaper opinions and indicate the open nature of to-morrow's great issue.

The Liberals' eleventh hour "bombshell" consists of a manifesto over the signatures of 100 business men expressing the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment proposals are economically and financially sound.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald broadcast Labour's final appeal last night and asked:

"Give Labour a fair chance to take up the work where it felt it in 1924."
Mr. Baldwin, in a speech at Runcorn, exclaimed:
"We have got to govern ourselves or bust. Vote in accordance with your conscience and conviction. Whatever your decision I shall bow to it."
—Reuter.

A NURSE BITTEN

A brown "chow" dog belonging to Mr. S. Sanger, No. 453, The Peak, was yesterday removed to Kennedy Town for observation after it had bitten Miss S. Ballance, a nurse employed at No. 513, The Peak.

RAIN NEARBY

CHANCE FOR RICE HARVEST IN SZE YAP

LIGHTNING KILLS CHILDREN

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Pakkai, Yesterday.
Hopes that the first rice harvest of this locality will not be altogether a failure on account of the prolonged drought were revived a few days ago when very heavy rain, accompanied by thunder, fell, but for only 15 minutes or so. At any rate the crops have taken on a new lease of life.

There was a storm the next day with further thunder and rain. Two children were killed and one injured.

	Degrees
Temperature, 10 a.m., to-day	75
Temperature, 2.30 p.m., yesterday	80
Humidity, 10 a.m., to-day	84
Humidity, 2.30 p.m., yesterday	68

ed through a tree, struck by lightning, falling on them. This occurred at Paksha, Kongmoon. Many plants were damaged, although only slightly.

Exodus to Hong Kong

A change has been made in the system of departure of steamers for Hong Kong on six days a week. For some time past, all have left except one after the arrival of the mid-day train from up-country. The last cleared after the last train came in. Now all leave after the mid-day train's arrival. Passengers on the last train have therefore to wait until the next day. The change is due to the large exodus for Hong Kong, following the political and internal unrest in the Sze Yap.

[Note: Pakkai, the port of Kongmoon, in the West River delta, is about eight hours by steamboat from Hong Kong, approximately 100 miles away.]

"AULD REEKIE"

CELEBRATING GRANTING OF EDINBURGH'S CHARTER

1,600 YEARS OLD

London, Yesterday.
The Duke and Duchess of York were present, at Edinburgh to-day, for the celebration of the sixteenth hundredth anniversary of the granting of the city's charter by King Robert the Bruce.

Royal Interest

"The occasion is of special interest to the Duchess and myself because Robert Bruce was a common ancestor of us both," said the Duke.—British Wireless Service.

LORD BALFOUR

DOCTORS ORDER "COMPLETE REST"

BULLETIN ISSUED

London, Yesterday.
Lord Balfour, who has not been really well for some months, has been ordered complete rest by his doctors.

A bulletin, issued to-day, announces this but adds that Lord Balfour's condition is quite satisfactory.
Lord Balfour is 80 years of age.—British Wireless Service.

SWINDLING AND FORGERY

\$250,000 INVOLVED

SOVIET MINISTER'S BROTHER TO BE TRIED

TRIAL IN PARIS

Paris, Yesterday.
Maximovitch Litvinoff, brother of the Soviet Assistant Foreign Minister, will shortly be tried here on a charge of swindling and forgery.

It is alleged that he sold seven forged bills of exchange to the Russian Trade Delegation in Berlin, by whom he was formerly employed, for a quarter million sterling.

He was arrested in Paris in December in an hotel where he was staying with a young Polish woman.

Subsequently two alleged accomplices, Marc Jaffe and Willie Liborius, (ex-hotel manager) were arrested, and will be tried along with Litvinoff.—Reuter.

DUKE & METHUEN

"SILVER WEDDINGS" AS COLONELS

INTERESTING INSPECTION

London, Yesterday.
Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, who is Colonel of the Scots Guards, to-day inspected 1,200 men of the First and Second Battalions of the Regiment, afterwards presenting a number of them with long service medals.

In a short speech he referred to the fine work of the two battalions in China and at Aldershot. Lord Methuen expressed his delight at the presence of the Duke of Connaught, adding "This year the Duke and I have arrived at our silver weddings—25 years as Colonels of the Grenadier Guards and Scots Guards respectively." He called for three cheers for the Duke.

The troops marched past their Colonel, first in slow step and then in quick march.

Among the invited spectators were ex-officers and men who had served with the regiment on the Marne, at Ypres, on the Somme and in the attack on the Hindenburg line.—British Wireless Service.

"LINDY" MARRIED

CEREMONY KEPT A GREAT SECRET

PRESS BOOM FOLLOWS

New York, Yesterday.
"Lindy and Anne married" runs in big black letters across the top of the front pages of newspapers which proclaim the marriage of the "shy young airman," Colonel C. Lindbergh and Miss Anne Morrow. The event has taken precedence over the slump in Wall Street and forecasts of the British General Election.

The ceremony at Eaglewood was absolutely secret, in the drawing room of the bride's summer home. There were no bridesmaids or a best man, and even the servants were not "in the know."

The word "Obey" The Presbyterian clergyman omitted the word "obey" from the usual formula, but explains that he usually does this, unless the inclusion of the word is requested by the bride and bridegroom.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMAN COLONIES

ACTIVITIES OF A FORMER OFFICIAL

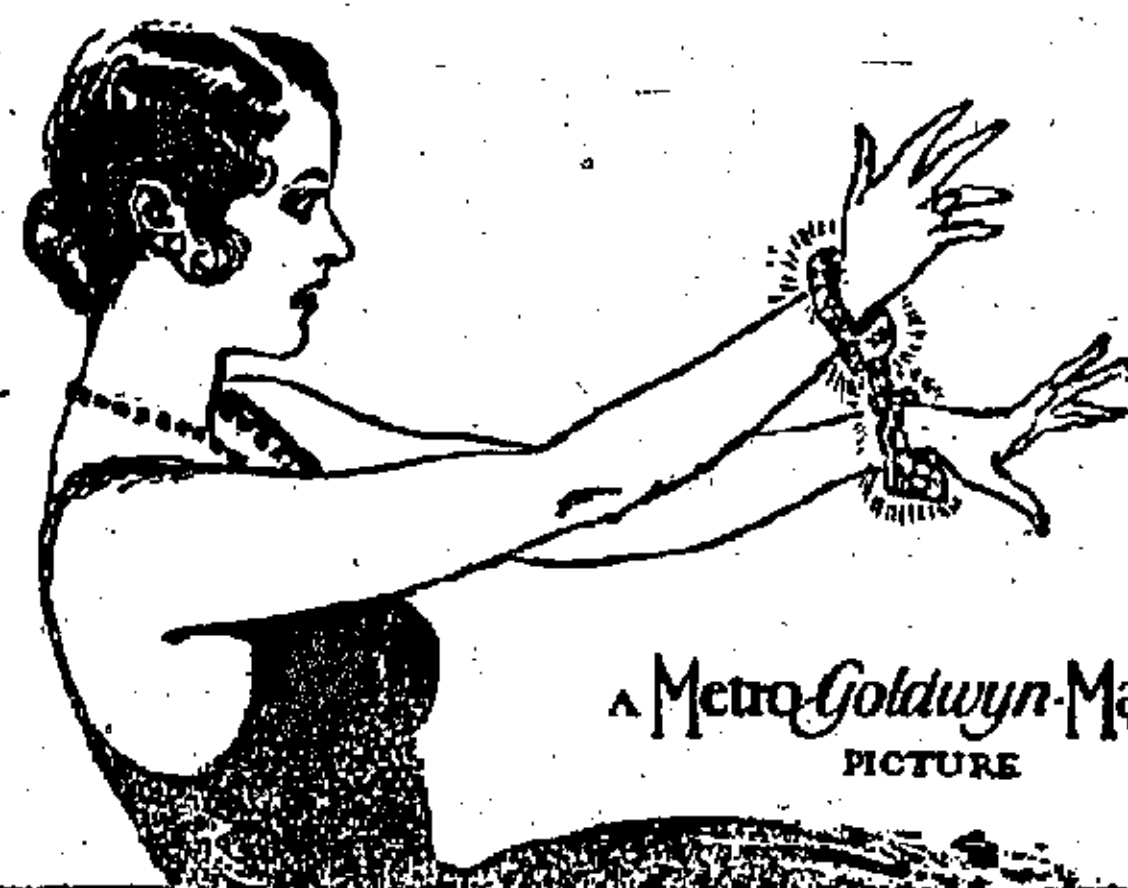
BERLIN REPUDIATES

London, Yesterday.
The activities of Herr Von Kuehlmann, ex-German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, aiming at a restoration of ex-German colonies to Germany, was repudiated by Dr. Stresemann in a statement to Press men at Berlin.

Von Kuehlmann recently handed the British Ambassador in Paris a memorandum on the matter which the Ambassador forwarded to Sir Austen Chamberlain, whose enquiry addressed to the German Foreign Minister elicited a disavowal of the activities of Von Kuehlmann "who holds no official position."—Reuter.

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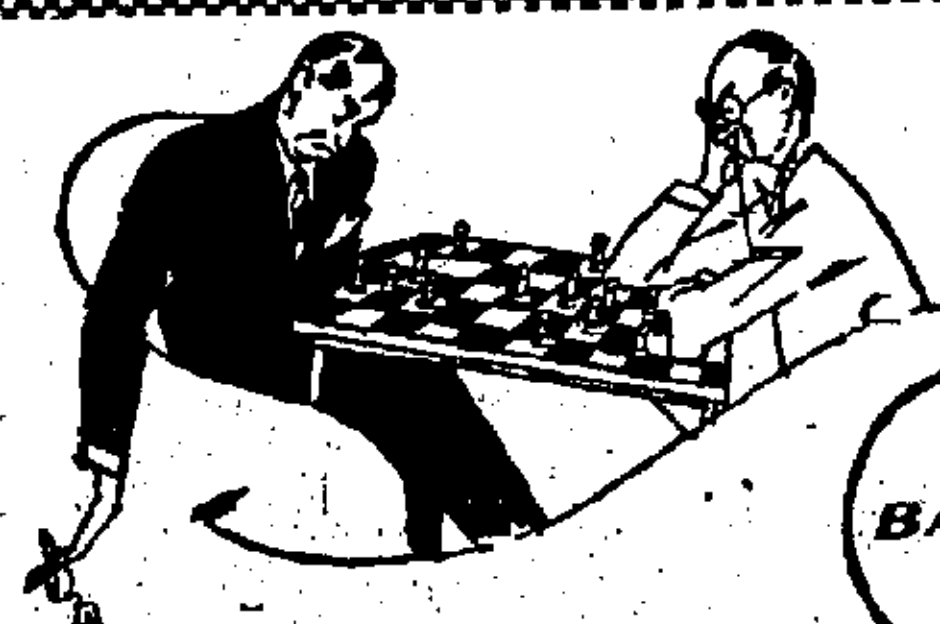
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